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HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 5th, 1923. 四拜禮

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TIME-TABLE.

Week Days		
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Type Simplicity

SIMPLICITY in typography demands selection of type faces that are pleasing to the reader's eyes; also the arrangement of matter in a plain, dignified manner without excess decoration

KELLY & WALSH, LP.

PHONE 185

PHONE 1916

THE NEW PREMIER.

A PERSONAL SKETCH OF MR. BALDWIN.

[BY T. P. O'CONNOR, M.P.]

I begin by describing a little scene which may seem remote. I was taking lunch in an hotel in Windsor one Sunday when I saw at a table quite close to me a familiar face—not too familiar at that time, for he was young to the work of a Parliamentary colleague—who sat by the side of a lad, evidently his son and an Eton boy. I now and then took a furtive look at him, and he a furtive look at me: we both shivered on the brink of a salute, but we had never spoken to each other, and we were on opposite sides in a then acute political controversy—differences, it may be well to recall in this epoch of extraordinary transformations were acute at one time on Ireland in the House of Commons—and, both being fairly shy men, we hesitated to make the approach which I desired, and he, I hope, desired too. The gentleman was Mr. Stanley Baldwin.

This chance meeting will perhaps give some indication of character. Mr. Baldwin is a modest and a shy and a very simple man. In his attitude to political distinction he is Mr. Bonar Law—only more so. There were moments—especially after he had become for the first time Leader of the Unionist party in the House of Commons—when Mr. Bonar Law showed some of the fiery enjoyment of deadly battle, as, for instance, when, with vehement passion and fierce accents, he pictured the Liberal Ministers lynched at lamp-posts in London the first day they fired a shot on the Protestants of the North of Ireland. But then—though people forget it sometimes—Mr. Bonar Law is a bit of an Irishman—at least, of an Ulsterman—and he was speaking on a question on which no Ulsterman, however kindly and good-humoured—and Mr. Bonar Law is both—has ever been able to keep cool. Mr. Baldwin is the antithesis of an Ulsterman; or of an Irishman of any type: there is no more thorough Englishman in the House of Commons, and Englishmen rarely lose the splendid traditional self-control and the saving humour which restrain them from vehemence of expression, or give them that sense of proportion which does not allow them to take things tragically. Like most Englishmen, he is saved from excess of emotion or expression by the keen and ever-present sense of humour which sent the Tommy with a joke over the top, and ends a scene of tragic passion in the House with universal laughter.

NO LOVE OF NOTORIETY.

He is a man of middle height, of light brown complexion, of an expression at once shrewd, humorous, and tranquil. You cannot imagine him in a passion either of temper or of words. He has not a particle of the love of the limelight or of the command of picturesque language which makes for dramatic scenes and presents one at the centre of enthusiastic plaudits from an intoxicated crowd. Everything about him is studiously—almost to be said—coquettishly—simple: his clothes are simple almost to shabbiness so commonplace and so usual as to shock the seething critic of the "Tailor and Cutter." He is an inveterate smoker; but again you never see him with a cigar—a cigarette he probably despises—but with the briar-root pipe that you associate with the trade union leader of democratic habits in smoking as in other things. He is often a visitor to the members' smoke-room—that "Palace of Truth" in which, for the time, the Parliamentary drop the mask and the punkin and talk with equal liberality of the merits of their opponents and the weaknesses of their friends. But even in the smoke-room you see that characteristic of the simple man who avoids show. He is never the centre of an admiring circle of friends or political opponents; never the master and guide, if not the dictator, of the conversation. Laburno long ago filled that role. Stretched in half-laying position at the edge rather than in the middle of the group on the benches, sucking steadily the briar-root pipe, he seems just one of the rank and file, listening rather than speaking; and when he speaks, terse and simple, and with no appearance of wanting or seeking an audience.

He is just the same in the House of Commons. For a long time after his entrance into the House he was probably unknown even by sight to the majority of his colleagues. He sought the obscure seats, and avoided the glare of the corner seat. He did not try, as so many of the young and ambitious do, even the comparatively small conspicuousness of the corner seat. He sat either behind his chief—who at one moment was Mr. Bonar Law, to whom he acted as Private Secretary—and when he came into office he chose the extreme end of the Treasury Bench, a spot which the limelight never reaches. He wasn't playing a game—there is nothing in him that suggests the man playing any game—but that was just his temperament. He did not crave for notoriety or for plaudits; he almost exaggerated the part of the humdrum Englishman of business, who had his job to do and did it and did it ostentatiously and thoroughly, and left the result to fortune.

If he had been as complex as he is simple, Mr. Stanley Baldwin was pursuing the right path to reach the greatness which he has now attained: for the House of Commons is like the boarding school, with its own public opinion, which is quite different from the opinion outside, and it does like a modest man, and it does dislike the boulder and the climber. And this palpable, and, I am sure, quite honest and genuine shyness of Mr. Stanley Baldwin has done a great deal to create that universal popularity—for he is as popular with his political opponents as with his friends—which accounts for his astonishingly rapid rise from obscurity to eminence.

"GOOD-HUMOURED—BUT DEADLY."

But modesty alone will not get a man the highest office in the State. After all, what really does lead to supreme position in the House of Commons is the power of speech. And here it is that the modesty of Mr. Stanley Baldwin stood somewhat in his way. It was not till quite recently that he took any conspicuous part in the debates of the House of Commons. That body has changed its habits remarkably during the last twenty years. There is no dinner-hour, when the greatest of Parliamentary figures spoke to empty benches. Disraeli helped to break the power of Sir Robert Peel by rising immediately after Peel had finished his cogent, passionate, convincing speech in defence of his abandonment of Protection, and so escaping the emptiness of the dinner hour gave the signal for the movement that crushed Peel's power for ever. Gladstone alone was able to keep an audience in the old House of Commons during the dinner hour. And in those near yet psychologically remote days debate really became interesting and decisive between ten and one or two o'clock in the morning. Today the House of Commons is often half-empty by the time ten o'clock sounds—except when the Labour party are in grips with the Government. The papers, too, now go to Press so early that a late debate is usually an unreported or an imperfectly reported debate. And by some mischance, or by choice, Mr. Baldwin rarely spoke in his earlier Ministerial days until ten o'clock at night, and then he had this audience as a rule. I did not hear any of these late speeches—I keep good hours now compulsorily—but reading over the Hansard Debates the following morning, I suddenly began to realise that there was another big debater in the House of Commons of whom in that capacity—the House of Commons had not yet begun to think I was struck by the next stage of the dictation: by its point and lucidity; above all, by the frequent happy and good-humoured phrase which is in the best traditions of House of Commons humour—and House of Commons humour, a special brand, is most welcome when the speaker hits off a personal character with a phrase of railway, railway that may be slight and harmless, but may also be deadly. Mr. Baldwin was almost always good-humoured, but now and then he could be deadly, the deadlier because he was apparently so good-humoured. I said to myself, "I must hear this man when I get the chance; he has the root of the House of Commons methods of speech in him, and he'll go far."

So I began to take notice of this very quiet and elusive man, and soon I was to have abundant opportunity of doing so. His real chance of distinction did not come till the universally lamented illness of his fine chief. Then, with very little previous training, Mr. Baldwin had to pass through what is really the fiery furnace of the House of Commons, namely, the duty of answering questions as Leader of the House. The fair petitioner in the Divorce Court or the erring correspondent has not a more trying experience than the man who has to answer all and sundry during question time. Traps lie underneath apparently innocent questions: keen cross-examiners are there to detect flaws or inconsistencies in an eager crowd hangs on every phrase to find cause for tumultuous triumph, over a score against the Minister, or equally vociferous applause for a deadly blow dexterously parried by the Minister. Bundle, in short, the emotions and the crowd spirit of a case in the courts, a first night of a play, and a brilliant prize fight, together with their different crowds, and you have some idea of the sensations of a really first-class question-time.

Very cool, very good-humoured, very apt, and now and then ready to give way to his almost impish humour, Mr. Baldwin passed through the fiery ordeal; and everybody was convinced that if he ever did reach to permanence in this great position the House of Commons would have a leader who would know how to guide it by all arts which make for tactful management of so uneasy and so uncertain a gathering of men.

BREAKER OF THE COALITION.

These are the external things which account for the popularity, and for the success of Mr. Baldwin; but there must be many other things which obtained for him such confidence among his own friends. To understand what these things were, one should be more intimately acquainted than I could be with the inner councils and the eddies and currents of the Ministerial party. But I assume that the confidence in Mr. Baldwin which his comrades have shown so conspicuously is due to their feeling that, underneath this quiet exterior, there are strong conviction and tenacious purpose. It was he who, according to all accounts, won the victory for the duty of glazed gloves, which did as much as anything else to disrupt the Ministry of Mr. Lloyd George. He, too, must have been the decisive factor that broke down the powerful combination of Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Churchill, and Lord Birkenhead, which stood for the perpetuation of the Coalition. It must have looked to any man with only the ordinary amount of courage and self-confidence a hopeless enterprise to face such Titans, with such magnificent resources behind them; and quiet, shy, detached Mr. Baldwin must have looked to outsiders the last of the Davids who would face this Goliath. But he did face it, and he won, and his victory was the victory of the action of the Conservative party which, for the moment, is dominant in the Conservative ranks.

Mr. Baldwin looks his part. He is of the middle stature, to half an inch neither small nor tall, but just of medium height. He is clean-shaven; his frame is not large, but it looks very robust and very well-knit. He looks leisurely in repose, and active and rapid when he moves through the lobbies. His short coat, usually of dark Melton, with trousers of inconspicuous colour, just makes him the unnoticeable man in a crowd which he would like to be. He could not be mistaken anywhere for anything but the typical Englishman, genial and reserved, and truthful and straight. He, perhaps, is successful partly because he cares so little for success. He was not shaming,

but revealing his inner mind, when, on the very brink of this great ascent to the dizzy and intoxicating heights of political success, he spoke with a yearning sigh of the delights of rearing pigs on his farm in Worcestershire. The pigs and the farms will see little of him for many a day. He may or may not be happier. No one who knows the inside of political and of Ministerial life ever shares the illusion that power means happiness, or success glorious days and tranquil nights. But politicians, when they answer the call, must "dree their weird."

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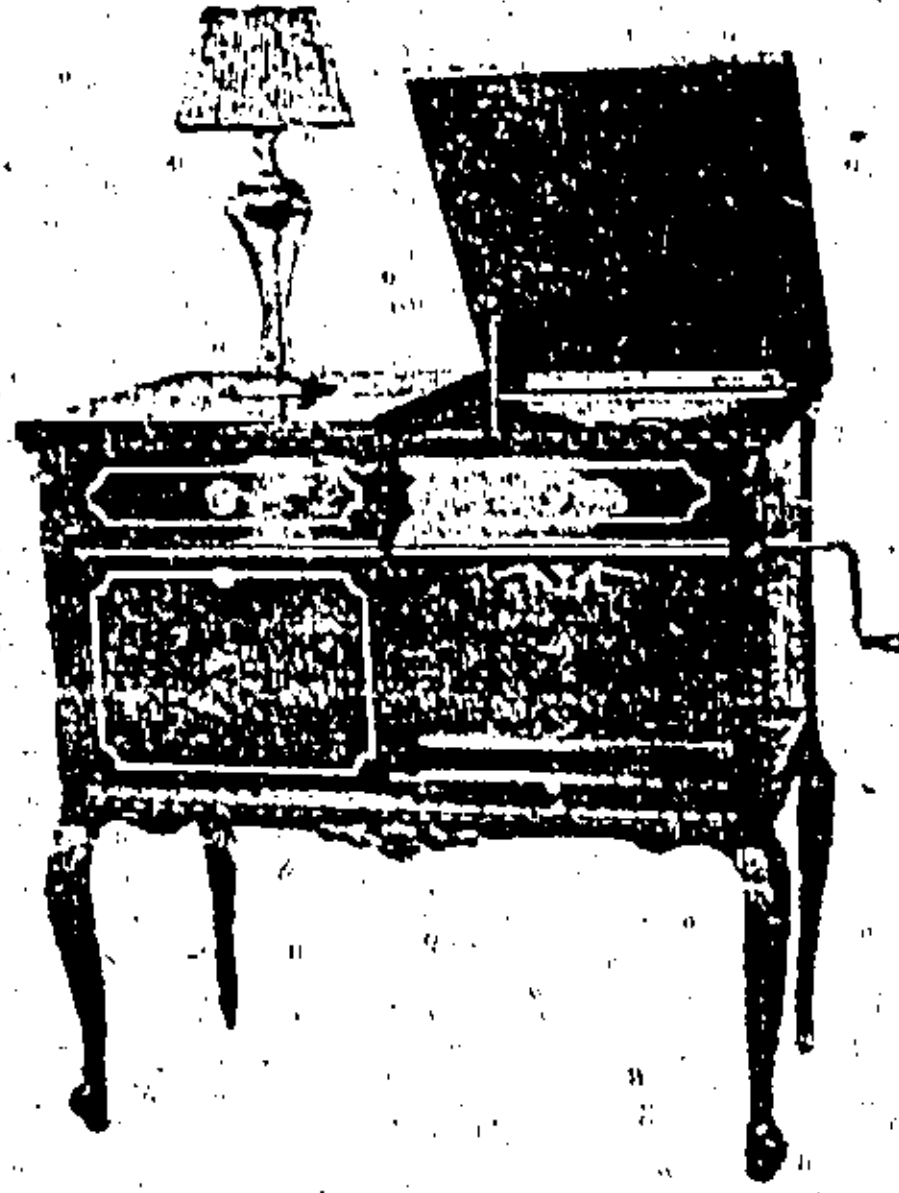
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RAVAGES OF A CAPITAL LEVY.

HOW IT WOULD REDUCE YIELD OF TAXES.

Sir Josiah Stamp, speaking at University College, London, on May 30th, on the "Effects of a capital levy upon the future National Revenue," maintained that the greater part of the yield of a levy would be employed in making good the breaches in revenue arising out of a depletion of fortunes.

Sir Josiah observed that a levy would have certain automatic effects in reducing the yield of taxes charged at the present rates, because it would reduce the fortunes and incomes to be taxed in future. If the major part of the levy had to be employed in repaying its own ravages in future, then the case for it had gone. Would a levy pay its own keep and yield a respectable profit by way of surplus of revenue over expenditure? A future of £2,000,000 might save a little over £140,000,000 in interest. What would be its effect in reducing future revenue?

Sir Josiah said we drew so much revenue from the richer sections of the community that one thorough depletion of their resources made serious inroads into future taxes. A future of £2,000,000 would, under the scale proposed, pay 5% per cent, or £1,000,000, and be reduced to £900,000 net, which, in turn, would pay 2% per cent, for Death Duty, or £277,000. But if there were no levy, the Death Duty would be 40 per cent, or £800,000, so that there was a loss of £602,000 to be set against the levy receipt, or 50 per cent, of the levy at once, without counting the effects of Income Tax and Supertax.

ESTATE DUTY LOSS.

The Estate Duty loss was affected in four ways, all tending in the same direction: (a) the Estate Duty, which was no longer payable upon the amount taken away in levy; (b) the reduced rate of duty at which the remainder of the fortune was liable; (c) the fact that the larger fortunes were mostly held in the higher age groups; (d) the fact that the losses on these larger fortunes tended to be realised much earlier, and, therefore, to have a higher present value or cost than the smaller future losses. Altogether, he considered that out of 3,000 millions raised by a levy, 618 millions would require to be set aside to make good in perpetuity the loss in Death Duties, or, say, 28 millions per annum as a regular provision. He considered that the income Tax yield would be reduced by 21 millions a year for some years to come. In the case of Supertax, not only would there be the loss of tax upon the income taken away, through the levy payment depleting the capital, but each individual income would be lowered in the scale, and taxable at a lower rate. This loss he computed for some years at between 10½ and 13 millions per 1,000 millions of levy, or 3½ to 3¾ millions on the whole levy.

Thus the total sum required annually for repairing the breaches in the direct taxes at existing rates would lie between 90 and 98 millions, and a gross saving in expenditure of a little over 142 millions would be reduced in this way to a net saving of 44 to 50 millions. On other words, out of 3,000 millions of levy, 2,000 millions would be required to make good its own automatic ravages. If we were certain that the future price level was to be a much lower one, this might be worth while; but in his own view it was impossible to affirm that a materially lower level in the future was either likely or desirable.

INDIANS IN KENYA.

BRITISH WOMEN'S PROTEST.

A pamphlet has been issued by the East Africa Women's League setting forth the views of the British women in Kenya on the question of the status of Indians in that Colony, in regard to which the delegation headed by Lord Delamere are making representations to the Colonial Office. To the Indian claims for equality of status, non-segregation, equal rights of settlement in the Highlands, and non-restriction of immigration, the League are emphatically opposed. "We are told," they state, "that we must look on this as an Imperial question. We do, for we consider that the agitating forces in India are making this a test case for more daring claims should these be granted. We know that the claims are not genuine. The great mass of Indians residing in Kenya are quite satisfied with British rule, and have no genuine grievance."

"The Indians in Kenya to-day are about three to one of the Europeans. Granted the franchise, the Indian would be still the claim of equal rights socially to be considered, and that for a class of Indian so low that a high caste Indian would have nothing in common with him. The customs of the average African are far more wholesome and sanitary than those of the low caste Indian. How could white women continue to reside here under such conditions? How could they attempt to rear and educate their children in a British Colony where the British were no longer the ruling race? It is unthinkable. Should non-segregation be granted, then schools, hospitals, training, &c., would be common ground for European and Indian alike, and our residential areas would have to be thrown open to them. We British women could not tolerate the thought of our children, whose home upbringing has been so diametrically opposed to that of the Indian child, being educated side by side with Indian children."

"On the understanding that the Highlands of Kenya would be reserved for all time for white settlers, Europeans came and started to make their homes here, many years before the war. After the war, a very large number of soldier settlers, buoyed by pledges from Lord Milner and full of confidence in the good faith of the British Government, came out to Kenya, many of them broken in health, putting every farthing of capital they possessed into the land allotted to them. Also many widowed and unmarried British women came as settlers on the same understanding—that this was a white man's country. Living very often in extremely lonely parts of Kenya, these women settlers could not possibly remain with Indians for neighbours. Should the pledge of the reservation of Kenya Highlands for white settlement be broken, parents cannot face the future responsibilities of educating and rearing families under such conditions as would prevail. Should the Indian claims be granted, though it would practically mean ruin to most of the settlers to leave the country—the European has that remedy—what is to become of the natives?" (Continued at foot of next column.)

THE AIR MENACE.

BRITAIN'S NEED FOR ONE-POWER STANDARD.

The Earl of Bickenhead was the chief speaker at a meeting at the Mansion House on May 30th, called by the Air League of the British Empire, and both he and Admiral Mark Kerr, who made an arresting speech, pointed out the danger threatening Great Britain and the necessity for at least a one-power standard in the air.

The Earl of Bickenhead moved: "That national security demands the establishment of a one-power standard in the air, and our commercial prosperity the fullest development of the Imperial air routes and British civil aviation generally, and that the Air League, in its efforts to achieve these aims, is deserving of the fullest support."

He said the League had, at a very important and perhaps a critical moment in the destinies of the Empire, undertaken duties and activities comparable to those in the old days of the Navy League. There never was a moment in the days of maritime competition in which the security of the country so imperatively demanded that there should be some association of citizens ceaselessly pressing upon the attention of the nation the only terms upon which in the air the security of this country could be safeguarded.

The need of economy was very great, but the need for security and of existence was even greater. Economy would indeed be of small value if the existence of the nation had previously been placed in jeopardy. We must not forget that the security of the country could not be maintained unless there was an adequate defensive force. We had never been content to allow a question of existence and security to depend on moods and friendships. The man who most warmly believed in our friendship for France would also remember that our ancestors never discharged their duty in their day by rosy hopes in relation to the future.

The Government of the country, if challenged, ought to be able to reply to the citizens: "We guarantee your safety." A year ago, when the Geddes Report was being considered, he struggled to get better terms for the air. That report inadequately conceived and appraised the real situation.

HOPELESS INFERIORITY.

We were in a position of such hopeless inferiority that if a nation now friendly were, as a result of any misunderstanding or quarrel, to bring its air power against our shores, we should be entirely defenceless. No security was adequate which did not make us at least as strong in the air as any other nation in the world. (Cheers.) He believed that as soon as it appeared that Great Britain was inflexibly determined to be able to face the world the ardour of other nations would diminish.

He was not prepared to accept a state of affairs which meant that London might be destroyed in twelve hours. The moment the case was clearly made to our people, the moment they realised that the capital of this country, and all its centres of industrial population might be at the mercy of someone with whom our relations might not be so warm as to-day, the temper of the people would declare itself as plainly as in the days of the Spanish Armada or of Louis XIV. or of Napoleon or in the days of the Great War. We did not desire to live on the sufferance of any nation, however friendly it might be. (Cheers.)

Sir Alan Anderson, who seconded the motion, said it was not wise to shut our eyes. Parliament was debating how to hide our stores of petroleum from this very menace. He would like to see civil aviation made the first object, for that would give us what we needed. (Hear, hear.) The motion was carried.

ABSOLUTE BATTLESHIPS.

Admiral Kerr said that unless we put ourselves in the right position we ran the greatest risk of being either a subject race or a dead nation. He declared that the present type of battleship flew like the devil from anything in the air or under the water. It was entirely obsolete. From the earliest time man had struggled for three advantages—speed, range, and visibility. In all three the air had the last word. Why, then, did we waste millions in building a type of ship that would never go into action?

The battleship in the last war, outside the North Sea, might just as well have been at the bottom of the sea. Inside the North Sea, the presence of the Grand Fleet prevented German cruisers from getting out and sweeping the seas. That would be gone in future. At the end of the war we guarded the exits and entrances of the North Sea by submarines, and in future we should know how to close those doors with the modern type of battleship. The little raids over London reduced our output by 50 per cent. Fancy what a big raid with several hundred machines every night with really big bombs could have done.

We got our air squadrons ready in the war only just in time. We hit the enemy first, and that was the only way to be successful in the air. Governments and members of Parliament were afraid of their seats. Let them understand that there was a bigger danger coming.

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DISPUTED FLOUR CONTRACTS.

MOLLER & CO. SUED: MR. T. ORTON
CITED AS THIRD PARTY.

A breach of contract case in which Moller & Co., Ltd., of Hongkong, were the defendants and Mr. Thomas Orton, late Manager of the Firm in Hongkong and now of Messrs. Stephens and Co., of 18, Queen's Road Central, was cited as third party was heard before His Honour the Puisne Judge (Mr. Justice Gomersall) in the Summary Court, yesterday.

The plaintiffs in the case were the Man Fat Wo firm. They claim the sum of \$873, being damages sustained by reason of a breach of contract over the sale and delivery to the plaintiffs of 1,000 bags of flour. The defendant firm pleaded that the claim should be indemnified by Mr. Thomas Orton of the firm of Messrs. H. Stephens and Co. of Hongkong and a former member of the defendant Company in Hongkong against all liability in respect of the contract or in breach thereof on the ground that the contract, although made out in the name of the defendant Company was in fact made by Thomas Orton on his own account.

Mr. C. H. Lyson appeared for the plaintiffs, Mr. E. G. Corbett represented the defendant firm, and Mr. A. E. Arculli appeared for Mr. Thomas Orton.

Mr. Lyson said that on 13th November of last year the plaintiffs entered into a contract with the defendants for the purchase of 1,000 bags of flour, which was to be of a certain brand at the price of \$2.30 per bag for December and January delivery. This contract was carried through a broker named Chu Hing Sing and the contract was signed by Mr. Thomas Orton as Manager of Moller & Co. (Hongkong), Ltd. He understood that Mr. Corbett did not dispute liability to the plaintiffs, but they claimed that Mr. Orton had no authority to bind the firm. That being the case he did not propose to weary his Lordship with further details of the case and on the facts he was entitled to demand judgment.

Mr. Corbett admitted Mr. Lyson's statement to be correct and went on to say that they could not deny responsibility as regards the outside world, but they said that Mr. Orton was liable and that he should indemnify the claim on the ground that, in the first place, he had no authority to make the contract and, in the second place, that it was made on his own behalf.

In reply to his Lordship, Mr. Arculli said that his client agreed to the making of the contracts, but he contended that they were made on behalf of the Company.

His Lordship said the point at issue appeared to be whether or not the defendants or the third party were liable.

MR. MOLLER'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Nils Eric Amelén Moller, sworn, said that he was a permanent director of the firm of Moller & Co. (Hongkong), Ltd. The Company was registered about four years ago, and the business carried on was shipping. The Company had never dealt in flour or other merchandise, except coal. He resided in Shanghai and did not look after the affairs of the Company in Hongkong. Mr. Orton had changed his name from Shanghai in December, 1921. He did not give him any instructions when he sent him down but he "was given the power of attorney in Hongkong. From time to time Mr. Orton made reports to the firm in Shanghai. He used to send monthly accounts and monthly shipping returns. On October 27th last year Mr. Orton sent him a letter in which he mentioned something about dealing in flour. The letter in question was produced and placed before his Lordship.

Mr. Corbett: Can you remember the contents of the letter?—Yes, attached to that letter there was a copy of a supposed contract that Mr. Orton was personally entering into with Mayer & Co. It was between Mr. Orton and Mr. Mayer. Was there anything in that contract, regarding Moller & Co.?—No.

Witness said he considered the letter and, asked by Mr. Corbett as to what action he took in the matter, replied that he wrote to Mr. Orton on the 10th November. In this letter he told him to "hold off" until he came down to Hongkong. He also pointed out the dangers of the flour business, having knowledge of the experience of Mr. Rennie and the latter's death.

The letter referred to was produced and placed before the Court.

Continuing, witness said that Mr. Orton came to Shanghai in December in connection with other business, including a matter which was under arbitration.

Asked by Mr. Corbett if he was very much worried with other business affairs at the time of Mr. Orton's visit, the witness replied that he was.

How long did Mr. Orton stay in Shanghai?—One week.

Did you ask him if he had made any dealings in flour?—I did.

What did Mr. Orton say?—He said he had done nothing.

You are quite sure he said that?—Yes.

Were you satisfied?—No.

And afterwards you sent down to Hongkong for Mr. Xavier, the Secretary of the Company, to come up?—I communicated with the office officially for them to send Mr. Xavier up.

Did Mr. Xavier immediately come to Shanghai?—No, not immediately; later he came.

Did he give you any reason for not coming immediately?—Yes, he said Mr. Orton would not let him go. I remitted his fare for the journey myself.

What did Mr. Xavier tell you regarding the contracts?—He said that several flour contracts had been entered into by the firm.

Did Mr. Xavier tell you anything else?—Yes, that nothing appeared in the Company's books, and when I came down here I found that this was correct.

Did you see Mr. Orton when you came down in February?—Yes.

Did you say anything to him?—I drew his attention to an overdrawn account when the books were audited by Messrs. Percy Smith, Seth and Fleming. I drew attention to a certain flour venture account which was open at the time of the closing of the books so as to conceal Mr. Orton's personal overdraft in the Company's money. I showed where this flour account was closed, and where the debit account was re-transferred to the overdraft. As a matter of fact Mr. Seth would not pass that transfer.

Did Mr. Orton deny the allegations?—No, they were in black and white.

He didn't deny it?—No.

Did you ask why he should tell you a lie when he was in Shanghai?—He said he did not like to tell me, but he said he would take over the responsibility and clear them himself. He said he would transfer them back to his account. He also mentioned that further contracts had been transferred to Mayer & Co.; some of them had been cancelled and some Chinese had refused to accept a transfer of their contracts to Mayer.

Did you ask Mr. Orton to give you a guarantee that he would be responsible?—Yes, I did. He said he would.

Witness then said that before he left for Shanghai Mr. Orton came to him on the Empress boat and handed him a letter.

Asked to produce the letter Mr. Corbett said it was not on the file, and Mr. Moller said he felt certain he would be able to produce it at a later stage.

Witness went on to say that before he left for Shanghai a meeting of the directors of Moller & Co. (Hongkong) was held and at that meeting the subject of flour contracts was discussed. A report of the meeting was in the minute book (produced in Court) which also contained the names of those present.

Cross-examined by Mr. Arculli, the witness said that there was a provision in the Company's articles enabling the firm to carry on business as merchants and commission agents among other things. He also admitted that the flour contracts were made during the period of Mr. Orton's management.

Mr. Arculli: Mr. Orton's predecessor was Mr. Williamson?—Yes.

And Mr. Williamson, did he deal in flour?—Not to my knowledge.

You gave Mr. Orton a general power of attorney?—Yes.

When Mr. Orton sent you that letter of the 27th October, 1922, he enclosed an agreement?—Yes.

That was a proposed agreement, never entered into and Mr. Orton asked you if you would join in it?—He wrote that in the letter and I said I would not enter into any agreement until I came down to Hongkong.

You have seen the contracts?—I have seen absolutely nothing at all, nothing whatever.

Your solicitor has then?—I don't know. I came down here the other day and I have seen absolutely nothing.

And when you mentioned the contracts he said he was trying his best to transfer them back to Mayer?—Yes.

Witness went on to say that Mr. Orton was "thoroughly ashamed about the exposure in the books," and when witness found that some pages had been taken out of the books he was "astonished."

COMPANY'S SECRETARY GIVES EVIDENCE.

Mr. V. L. Xavier, Secretary to Moller & Co. (Hongkong), Ltd., told the Court that the first he had heard of the flour transactions was about the end of August, 1922, when Mr. Orton told him he had the chance of becoming the sole agent for a certain brand of Argentine flour. He did not know then whether Mr. Orton was acting on behalf of the firm or not. At any rate they circulated a number of British and Chinese firms, stating that they were in a position to sell flour at a very reasonable figure. Some of the firms replied and others did not. Towards the end of August Mr. Orton commenced his first transaction in flour and on the 18th September the first contract was entered upon. This was before Mr. Orton had written to Mr. Moller in Shanghai. One day Mr. Orton brought a contract issued by Mayer & Co. for the sale of 100 tons of flour and after that several other contracts were entered into, and upon the witness enquiring from Mr. Orton as to whether the contract was taken out by himself or in the name of the Company he was told to enter it in the Company's name, and he signed a contract as director of the Company. On October 27th Mr. Orton wrote a letter to Shanghai to which Mr. Moller replied on November 10th; after that only about two or three contracts were entered into.

Mr. Corbett: All in the Company's name?—Yes.

Continuing witness said that towards the end of November there were certain rumours about Mayer & Co. and he was sent out by Mr. Orton to make enquiries as to their accuracy. On 25th January a telegram arrived at the office from Shanghai asking the witness to proceed to Shanghai.

Mr. Corbett: Did you immediately proceed there?—I had some difficulty in getting away.

Did Mr. Orton give you any reason?—He said the books were not balanced. I told him they were all right except for a small mistake which occurred before my time.

Witness finally went to Shanghai on February 3rd and told Mr. Moller all he knew.

Cross-examined by Mr. Arculli, witness said the contract entered into with Mayer & Co. for the 100 tons of flour was signed by Mr. Orton. All the contracts were kept in the office and there was no secrecy about them.

Mr. S. H. Ross, of Messrs. Percy Smith, Seth and Fleming, said that he was present at the Directors' meeting held on March 20th. On that occasion something was said about flour, Mr. Moller on that occasion stating that it was outside the firm's business. Mr. Orton replied to the effect that what he had done was done after the firm's time; what he had done was done after 5 o'clock. Mr. Moller contended that it could not have been done after 5 p.m. and that it must have been done in the firm's time. Mr. Moller did not approve of Mr. Orton's action, and told him so.

MR. ORTON IN THE BOX.

Mr. Thomas Orton said he had been Managing Director of Moller & Co. (Hongkong), Ltd., from the 8th October, 1921, to March 22nd, 1923, when he resigned. During that time he entered into a contract in the name of Moller & Co. with the plaintiff (the Man Fat Wo Firm).

Mr. Arculli: Did you know if your firm had done flour business before?—Yes, before I was manager.

His Lordship: But from your personal knowledge did you know?—Only by what I have seen from the books of the firm.

Witness went on to say that the contracts were kept in the Company's Office and seen by Mr. Xavier and by Mr. Ham, a Chinese clerk in the office. On the 27th October he wrote to Mr. Moller at Shanghai, enclosing a sole agency agreement for flour. Witness, in the letter, asked Mr. Moller if he would like to take up the sole agency with him, one of the terms of which was that they would have to put up \$30,000. Nothing came of the proposal. When he was in Shanghai in December Mr. Moller was very busy, his wife was in hospital, and Mr. Moller used to go see her about three times a day; the result was that they had very little time to discuss the contracts, and Mr. Moller told him that as they were making such good profits it would be a pity to cancel them. Witness told him he preferred to cancel them because, before leaving Shanghai, he had made enquiries about Mayer and then as a matter of fact witness mentioned, Mr. Mayer agreed to take over the contracts and pay the Chinese dealers 10 cents damages, but that agreement was never fulfilled. Witness said nothing about being personally responsible, but he said he would try and clear the contracts for the Company. With regard to the account queried by Mr. Seth, witness explained that the money (\$5,000) was advanced to Mr. Mayer in connection with the proposed agency. That agency meant that Moller & Co. would have full control of the Argentine flour, and that Mayer & Co. could not sell to anyone else. The money came out of the Company's funds. When Mr. Moller replied to that he did not want to have anything to do with the proposition, witness took over the personal responsibility on account of the agency, which was witness's own affair. Witness, however, had nothing to do with the contracts. Witness was present at the meeting of Directors, when there was a discussion about the flour contracts. Witness said he was willing to cancel the contracts, but he was not personally responsible.

His Lordship put it to Mr. Orton that his case was that as managing director of the firm he considered it within his powers to make contracts for flour on behalf of the Company. These contracts were entered into in the name of Moller & Co.

Witness agreed, explaining that that was so as regards the contracts, but the agency was his own personal affair.

His Lordship: When that fell through you had an advance out of the money of the Company?—

Mr. Orton: That was made good.

The case was adjourned until the afternoon, for production of the letter referred to by Mr. Moller, which had not been produced, and for the purpose of calling Mr. Williamson, the Company's former manager in Hongkong, with a view to looking into the allegation that Mr. Williamson dealt in flour on behalf of the firm.

Resuming after the tiffin interval Mr. Corbett explained that Mr. Williamson could not be found at the moment. He was not in his office. He now produced the letter (the guarantee) which Mr. Orton had handed to Mr. Moller on the Empress boat.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

PEAK TRAM PASSENGER SUMMONED.

REFUSED TO PAY HIS FARE.

Mr. L. D. Martyn, an engineer of the Public Works Department, was summoned by the Peak Tramway Company at the Magistracy yesterday morning for travelling on the Peak tram and refusing to pay the legal fare on June 15th. Mr. C. D. Melbourne occupied the Bench.

Mr. H. C. Macnamara, solicitor, who appeared on behalf of the Tramway Co., stated that Mr. Martyn boarded a non-stop tram at the Lower Station, with his dog. The fact that it was a non-stop car was notified by an electric sign, and on the board placed outside of the tram itself. The defendant, however, wished to go only to Bowen Road, and when the conductor asked for his fare he paid ten cents for himself, and ten cents for the dog. However, the subject of this summons lay in Mr. Martyn's action after the car reached the Peak. He got off, and then remounted. The tram left for its downward journey, this time to stop at all stations, and again the conductor came round for the fares. He asked Mr. Martyn for his fare, and that gentleman refused. Furthermore, he became abusive and used insulting language referring to the Company. When the tram stopped at Bowen Road he alighted without having paid his fare. The Company felt that the only course they could take would be to prosecute. It was a preposterous claim to put forward that he was entitled to take the Peak tram, knowing it was a non-stop car to the Peak, to go the whole distance, and then come down again as far as Bowen Road, without paying the additional fare.

Mr. Martyn agreed that the bare facts of the case as put by Mr. Macnamara were correct, but said he refused to pay the fare because he thought he was in the right. He stated that he had been feeling ill on that particular morning, and received permission to leave the office before the tiffin hour. When he got on to the car he did not notice that it was a non-stop tram, and he paid his fare only as far as Bowen Road. He considered at the time that as the Company had sold him a ticket to Bowen Road that it therefore contracted to take him to Bowen Road without any extra charges. When he got out of the car at the Peak Station he did so only in order to let other passengers get out. He admitted that on the way down the second time he told the conductor that he had a "strong objection to being robbed." He thought, though, that if the Company took exception to what he had said they should have written to him; he did not dream that they would take out a summons. He asked his Worship whether he thought it likely that a civil servant in his position would attempt to defraud the Tramway Company of a mere thirty-five cents?

Mr. Macnamara said the Company considered that, after the way Mr. Martyn had acted, it was up to him to get into communication with them. If, however, he was prepared to make an apology, and admit that he was in the wrong, they would be prepared to withdraw the summons.

At the suggestion of his Worship Mr. Macnamara held a short conference with the defendant, and Mr. Martyn went back to the witness-box and apologized to the Company, and agreed to pay the fare. The summons was accordingly withdrawn.

Mr. Orton, recalled, said that the circular regarding the flour was not sent out by him. He knew nothing about it. He did not circulate any firms.

In reply to further questions by his Lordship, witness said the \$5,000 advanced to Mayer & Co. belonged to the firm. The agency was entirely his own affair and had nothing to do with Moller's. Witness said that he knew that Mr. Williamson had sold flour for the Company, but when asked further he said he thought Mr. Williamson had acted only as agent for a cargo of flour carried in one of their ships. As to why the contracts were not entered in the books, witness said it was not usual to make any entry until the contracts had been completed. He denied Mr. Moller's assertion that he (witness) had said to him while in Shanghai that he had not entered into any contracts.

Asked by his Lordship as to how he accounted for the record in the minute book, witness (after examining the minute book) said that there was no report of his reply to the allegations made by Mr. Moller.

His Lordship indicated that he would like to see the Company's power of attorney handed to Mr. Orton.

Mr. Ross, recalled, gave further details of the Directors' meeting and said that he was certain as to what was said at the meeting.

Mr. Xavier also recalled explained the entries in the ledger (produced in Court) after which His Lordship, addressing Mr. Corbett, said that assuming he accepted his case that Mr. Orton had conducted this business as his firm's business, what was the position? Did his power of attorney allow him to do so? It was quite clear that before he could do anything he would have to see the firm's power of attorney to Mr. Orton.

The case was then adjourned to Monday afternoon next, in order that the necessary document might be produced.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION. PORTUGUESE LANGUAGE OR FRENCH FOR PORTUGUESE CHILDREN?

THE ESTIMATES.

The Board of Education met at the office of the Sanitary Board, Post Office Building, yesterday afternoon. The Hon. Mr. E. Irving (Director of Education) was in the chair.

FRENCH OR PORTUGUESE?

The question as to whether French or Portuguese should be taught at the Belinfante Public School for girls again came up for discussion.

The Chairman reminded the Board that a committee, consisting of Messrs. Ralph, Fones, and Silva Netto was appointed at the last meeting to make enquiries on the subject and give their views to the Board. Mr. Silva Netto was asked to obtain the views of the Portuguese community for inclusion in the report. He (the Chairman) had just received that report, but he had had no time to circulate it among the members. For that reason he was not sure whether it would be advisable to deal with the matter at once. There was no immediate hurry as far as the school was concerned.

The Chairman read the report which stated that the Committee had visited the Belinfante School on June 6th, and had come to the conclusion that a second language could be added to the curriculum without undue interference with other school subjects. It appeared that there were 26 Portuguese pupils in the school, disposed as follows: in Class V, 13; in Class IV, 4; in Class III, 2; in Class II, 2; in Class I, 2. It was not suggested that pupils in the three upper classes should now begin the study of a second language. The subject would be started in Classes V and VI, disregarding altogether the two children in Class 4.

As to whether the second language should be Portuguese or French, the Board asked that the feelings of the Portuguese community should be ascertained in the matter. The Portuguese Mutual Benefit Society met at the Club Luciano the 18th inst. and passed the following resolution:

"That the teaching of the Portuguese language should be compulsory for all Portuguese students attending schools in this Colony, and that Mr. Silva Netto endeavour, with the Board of Education, to carry out this resolution."

With this strong expression of opinion, the report continued, the Committee had come to the conclusion that while French might be of some practical utility, Portuguese was the mother tongue and the one which should be taught. Accordingly, they advocated that Portuguese should be taught to the Portuguese children, and recommended that the study of this language be commenced at the Belinfante School.

The Chairman went on to say that the Committee did not commit itself to the resolution of the Portuguese community with regard to making Portuguese a compulsory language for Portuguese children in schools in this Colony, for it would open up a very large question, and one they could not tackle without first thinking very carefully where they were likely to land themselves by so doing.

The question arose, in the first place, by the Headmistress of the school proposing that non-Chinese girls in the school should learn a second language, and she suggested French. Someone at the Board meeting he was not sure whether he was not the person, suggested that Portuguese would be more useful. If they intended dealing with the matter that day, there were two points which immediately rose to mind, and which would have to be settled. One was, whether in these two classes where they proposed making commencement, there were any children who were neither Portuguese nor Chinese. If so, what was to become of them? The other point was, in the case of the Portuguese children, what subject would they propose to displace with in order to make way for Portuguese?

Mr. SILVA NETTO made a reply which was indignantly heard from the Press seats. The same speaker later informed the Chairman that there were forty-seven pupils in the school willing to learn a second language, and of these twenty-six were Chinese.

Mr. E. RALPH suggested that this was rather a matter of detail, and could well be left over while the main question was dealt with.

Mr. B. WYLIE remarked that at the last meeting of the Board it was suggested that French would be a more useful language for the children to learn than Portuguese. He himself had quite an open mind on the matter, but he would be interested to know whether Mr. Silva Netto thought Portuguese would be the more useful to Portuguese girls of the two languages.

Mr. SILVA NETTO replied that every one should know his or her own language apart from another it was more useful or not. They had had the feelings of the Portuguese community put before them in the resolution.

Further discussion ensued, and the Chairman remarked that he personally was not prepared to vote either one way or the other at this stage of the proceedings. He could not see that there was any great hurry; the report had not yet been in the hands of members, and he believed the wisest course would be to postpone the whole matter till the next meeting. He would rather like to get the views of the headmistress meanwhile.

Mr. WYLIE remarked that Mr. Silva Netto had not given him an answer to his question. However, he put it to the members that if Portuguese was to be taught at all it should be taught properly, and by proper teachers. It should be taught to children in the very lowest classes, and then worked right up to the highest. At first the girls in the lower classes would take the language, but the girls in the higher forms should not start until the original pupils reached those forms. Thus, in a few years' time the whole subject would be well and properly taught.

Mr. DOWNING asked whether, seeing that there were only twenty-six Portuguese girls in the whole School of 500 pupils, it was worth while bothering about it at all.

The Chairman explained that owing to the composition of the school these figures were rather misleading, and the actual percentage was much larger.

Mr. DOWNING remarked that they were all in agreement that every child should learn its mother tongue. The point really was which of the two subjects, French or Portuguese, would be the most useful to them in after life.

Finally it was decided to adjourn discussion on the matter till the next meeting of the Board.

THE ESTIMATES.

With reference to the subject of the Chairman's proposed increases in the 1923 estimates, which increases the Board had been invited to examine, the Chairman pointed out to the meeting that he could not possibly go through the list with them in detail owing to the fact that the detail was so lengthy. He would, however, answer any questions members wished to put.

Regarding the proposal for the appointment of another inspector of schools, Mr. WYLIE suggested that the Board might advocate that the Government provide the Education Department with a motor-car.

The Chairman stated that, by his own part, there was nothing he would like to see better, (laughter)—but he was afraid His Excellency the Governor would hardly approve. Mr. Ralph would doubtless manage with the old-fashioned ricksha for some time longer, although, of course, there was always the chance he would be able to use "those famous tax-cabs" in time to come.

Approving the estimate for the provision of more certificated assistant masters and mistresses for schools in the Colony, the Chairman said it was necessary to get their staffs up to full strength. They had not been able to get a sufficient number of assistant masters, but they hoped to do so before long. As to assistant mistresses, they had found it necessary during the last two years to supplement their staff very largely from local teachers, most of whom were uncertificated. However, with the teachers they now had they could calculate on being fully staffed for the coming two years at least, as they had accumulated a strong reserve of local teachers with local experience.

Mr. WYLIE expressed his pleasure at this. People, himself included, he said, had deprecated the lack of certificated teachers during the War. He might say during the past seven years. It had been impossible to secure the wanted teachers, but nevertheless they had to remember that during that whole period that schools had been carried on, and not one had been shut down.

Mr. SILVA NETTO asked a question, arising out of the estimates, relating to the salary of an individual.

The Chairman ruled him out of order, remarking that they could not presume to decide in individual cases.

Arising out of the estimates for chemistry and physics at the Victoria School, Mr. WYLIE suggested that there were two subjects that might well be taught at the Kowloon British School. He hoped to see them in this year's estimates.

Mr. WYLIE, speaking with reference to the estimates for building, stated that in his opinion the Government were not keeping pace with the requirements of the community. He knew that plans were being being for improvements to the Kowloon British school, and that somewhere in the dim and misty future there would be plans for the erection of the secondary schools in the Colony at which there would not be the system of co-education. But three new schools, at least, were wanted for Kowloon. He had visited the Yau-ma-tei school a day or so ago. At the beginning of this year 150 prospective pupils who wished to join this school had to be turned away through pressure of numbers.

The schools at Mongkok and at Sham-shui were both in the same state of overcrowding. He had no hesitation in saying that one of the chief reasons why they had not got these new buildings, or, at least, why they had not been started on, was that the Public Works Department with its present organisation was incapable of carrying out the work necessary.

Another reason was, as in England public bodies could not erect educational buildings for lack of money, in Hongkong they were prevented by lack of ground.

Replying to a question by Mr. WYLIE the Chairman said the Public Works Department had recommended to the Government the putting up of jalousies and the cutting down of windows at the Kowloon British School.

There were no further questions on the estimates, and the meeting terminated.

THOSE PRESENT.

Those present were: the Hon. Director of Education (Mr. E. Irving), the Inspector of English Schools (Mr. E. Ralph), the Inspector of Vernacular Schools (Mr. R. A. D. Forrest), the Rev. Fr. H. Valtorta, Dr. Wan Man Kai, and Messrs. H. B. L. Dowling, B. Wylie, S. W. Tso, A. F. R. Silva Netto, U. Runjahn, and the Secretary (Mr. Y. P. Law).

AMERICA'S DAY.

HOW HONGKONG CELEBRATED JULY 4th.

Yesterday was America's great day of the year and in Hongkong Americans observed their national holiday in traditional style. The "Stars and Stripes" fluttered in the breeze from many business houses, whilst American ships of the Mercantile Marine dressed ships for the occasion as did also the British men-of-war. The small U.S. Navy ship *Pampanga* was in port and she was also gallantly bedecked. At 12 o'clock the American community was honoured with a Naval salute.

At noon the Consul-General for the United States (Mr. W. H. Gale) held an official reception at the Consulate where many people called to pay their respects. The guests were received by Mr. Gale, Mr. Le Roy Webber (Consul), Mr. Wm. J. McCafferty, Mr. Francis O. Seidle (Vice-Consul) and Dr. S. Seguin (Strahan, M.A., M.B., B.Ch. (Oxon)), whilst the naval officers of the *Pampanga* were also present.

Amongst those who called at the Consulate were: Capt. Neville (A.D.C. to his Excellency the Governor), Col. Davy, C.M.G. (representing the General Officer Commanding), Commodore H. E. Grace and a number of British naval officers, Col. Roberts and Lieut. Col. W. G. M. Sanders, D.S.O., the Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, C.M.G., C.B.E. (Colonial Secretary), the Hon. Mr. C. McI. Messer, O.B.E. (Colonial Treasurer), the Hon. Mr. E. A. Irving (Director of Education), the following members of the Consular Body: Messrs. Seiichi Takahashi (Consul General for Japan), K. Gunji (Japanese Vice-Consul), Corveira de Albuquerque (Castro, (Consul-General for Portugal), Giuseppe Biondelli (Italian Vice-Consul), Elodoro Rouillon (Consul for Peru), J. C. Mognaschi (Vice-Consul for Peru), P. V. Botelho (Consul for Nicaragua), L. P. J. de Decker (Consul-General for the Netherlands), Karsten Larssen (Consul for Denmark). Amongst others who called were: Sir Robert Ho Tung, Mr. H. B. L. Dowling, the Hon. Mr. H. B. Kottewall, and Messrs. H. Fook, R. H. Adamson, Andrew L. Shields, D. Everts, Ernest Kern, A.A.C., T. Toke, Thos. G. Weall, C. Macomber Churn, and the Acting Captain Superintendent of Police, Mr. P. P. J. Woodhouse, C.I.E.

In the afternoon the usual annual baseball game—"Married" "Single"—was to have been played, but owing to the uncertainty of the weather it was postponed.

At 4 p.m. the American community held an "At Home" in the Hongkong Hotel Grill Room. The event took the form of a tea-dansant and was attended by practically the whole of the American community and a large number of friends of other nationalities. The Hotel Company had instructions to cater for 550 guests and it is thought that the numbers who attended must have been well up to the estimate. A combined orchestra, conducted by the bandmaster of the Filipino orchestra, which played at the San Francisco Exposition, dispersed delightful music and the dancing floor was well patronised. His Excellency the Governor (Sir R. E. Stubbs, K.C.M.G.) honoured the proceedings with his presence and amongst other important officials seen there were: Sir Wm. and Lady Ross, Davies, the Colonial Secretary (the Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, C.M.G., C.B.E.) and Mrs. Fletcher, Col. Davy, C.M.G. and Lieut. Col. Nicholson, C.M.G.

The Consul-General for the States (Mr. Gale) and Mr. Gale were, of course, present throughout the proceedings, and both as representative heads of the American community in Hongkong, had an exceptionally busy time receiving guests. The general committee in charge of the arrangements for the affair were: Messrs. Geare (Vacuum Oil Co.), Gunn (Robt. Dollar Co.), Johnson (U.S. Shipping Board), and Whitley (Standard Oil Co.). Reception committee: Messrs. Walker (Standard Oil Co.), Benson (American Express Co.), Geare, Johnson, and Gunn.

In the evening a carnival, organised by the Hongkong Hotel on a lavish scale, also in honour of the American community, was held in the grill-room. The large and commodious room had been tastefully decorated for the occasion during the day, the star-spangled banner being well in evidence whilst an abundance of red, white and blue, draping surrounded the electric light shades with a variety of ferns and knots of red flowers.

Revellers patronised the carnival in large numbers, many of them being in fancy dress. Delightful music was dispensed by the same augmented orchestra as figured at the afternoon tea-dansant.

REQUISITIONED SHIPS AT HONGKONG.

A correspondent replying in the *N.C. Daily News* to the last paragraph in a letter by Mr. C. R. Burkill on this subject, which we reproduced, says:—

"If the Hongkong Government state that the actual requisition and control dated March 13th, 1918, was carried out by the Naval Commodore it must be so. The Governor of Hongkong is by virtue of his office Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies and Admiral of the same."

"The Commodore wishes to get control, sends a despatch to his senior officer, the Governor and Admiral, of the Colony, who in turn authorizes the document to be made out in his name, signed and published by the Colonial Secretary in the *Government Gazette*, that the Governor of Hongkong, Commander-in-Chief and Admiral of the same, commands, so-and-so to be done."

A DANGEROUS PRACTICE IN TYPHOON WEATHER.

TEN SKIPPERS WHO BRAVED THE ELEMENTS.

SEQUEL HEARD AT THE MARINE COURT.

There is a Harbour Regulation to the effect that no large ship is to lie at the "C" class buoys off West Point during a typhoon, owing to the close proximity of the buoys to one another. During the recent typhoon gale no fewer than 14 vessels disregarded the Regulation and the sequel was heard at the Marine Magistrate's court, yesterday, when ten of the skippers were charged before Comm. C. W. Beckwith, R.N., with having created a breach of the conditions, concerning Government buoys, by not shifting their vessels during daylight to an anchorage for the night after the typhoon signal had been hoisted on the 1st inst.

The defendants enumerated on the charge sheet were: H. S. Bauer, master of the *Lake Giltano*; Le Chevalier, of the *Jade*; W. Ross, the *Tae Fing*; W. A. Hall, of the *Pheumphen*; W. A. Adams, of the *Duchestan*; O. Hansen, of the *Prokment*; E. Ohkubo, of the *Budo*; Man Wai Chan, of the *King On*; R. F. Mitchell, of the *Kaying*; and T. Mori, of the *Frag Lee*.

All the defendants pleaded guilty to the charge and the Magistrate dismissed the case with a warning.

Addressing the defendants, the Magistrate said: There have been in the past isolated cases of a ship lying at her buoy during a typhoon, but never before the wholesale disregard of the Government Regulations that occurred on the 1st and 2nd of July when some 14 ships, who had ample time to shift to shelter, elected to ride out the storm at Government "C" class buoys (non-typhoon moorings). Now I cannot conceive a more dangerous position for a ship to be in if the typhoon increased to hurricane force than lying at a "C" class buoy at West Point with many other ships. The distance between the buoys in this group is 700 feet and the danger of a ship striking her cable and colliding would be imminent and might well, in this case, have resulted in the sinking of a number of ships. For these reasons, besides contravening the law, you have all taken unnecessary risks with your ships, for if the storm had come 40 miles further S.W. before recurring I am strongly of opinion a number of would have suffered very seriously. I also take the opportunity of pointing out that the "Revised Port Regulations" have been compiled with great care for the guidance of masters generally using the port.

THE TYPHOON AT MACAO.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

The typhoon which had been blowing in the vicinity of South China for two days passed very close to the West of Macao at about daylight on Monday. It was blowing N.E. up to 10 m.p.h. when it veered to S.E. Hundreds of trees were uprooted and water covered the whole of the inner Praia.

Besides damage to the Harbour works, five newly-built houses collapsed in the Rotunda Carlos da Maia, fortunately without casualty. The front part of the Municipal Market fell out, but the coolie and the occupants of a ricksha, with commendable promptitude the Fire Brigade arrived to render assistance but found the unfortunate already dead. Another collapse near Green Island accounted for the death of an old man.

Some damage is reported of floating craft, but no loss of life. H.E. the Governor was seen about the streets in the morning, and appeared much concerned.

AN ADJUNCT TO KIANGWAN GOLF LINKS.

CARRIER PIGEONS SUGGESTED.

A highly interesting suggestion, says the Sports writer in the *N.C. Daily News*, has been made to the Committee of the Shanghai Golf Club—that a service of carrier pigeons should be maintained at Kiangwan and Shanghai for the purpose of securing the quick transmission of messages. The principal idea of the service would be to get word quickly to Shanghai as to whether the course was playable or not, and in the absence of telephonic communication there seems no reason why pigeons should not give good results. Formerly the professional used to motor down, make his inspection of the ground and motor back, often over a bad road necessitating very slow going, and then communicate through the first telephone available in Hongkong with the clubhouse on the Race Course. On days when the course was in a doubtful condition but drying rapidly, sometimes the word that the links were playable did not reach Shanghai until noon or after, by which time many people had made different arrangements. In conditions such as these there seems every reason to think that well trained homers would save half an hour or so.

EXCHANGE IN JUNE.

Messrs. Roza Bros. in their exchange quotations for the month of June give the following:—

	Silver (Ready)	Gold	France
Average Rate June (1923) (Approx.)	2/3 1/2	107 1/2	8 29
Highest Rate June (1923)	32 1/2	109 1/2	8 50
Lowest Rate June (1923)	31 1/2	106 1/2	8 05
Average Rate June (1922) (Approx.)	2/3 1/2	109 1/2	8 23
Highest Rate to date (1923)	2/4 1/2	113 1/2	8 90
Lowest Rate to date (1923)	2/3 1/2	106 1/2	7 90

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CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)THE RUHR DEADLOCK.
NOT MUCH ADVANCE MADE.

London, July 3rd.

Very little official information has been released concerning yesterday's separate conversations between Lord Curzon and the French and Belgian ambassadors. It is generally assumed that not much advance was made in the way of obtaining the desired French reply to the British questionnaire registered. Nevertheless the tension both in London and Paris has somewhat eased.

The Daily Telegraph's Diplomatic Correspondent states that at the close of the conversation between the French ambassador and Lord Curzon the latter, who was evidently disappointed with the unprecise nature of many "verbal elucidations" supplied, requested Comte Saint Aulaire to obtain additional and more definite particulars. It is believed that this request does not displease the French.

The line taken up by the Belgian Government, apparently, is more or less identical with that of the French.

It is expected that the conversations will continue for some days. The Cabinet meets to-day.

EARLIER CABLES.

DIPLOMATIC CONVERSATIONS
RESUMED.

London, July 3rd.

The diplomatic conversations on the subject of reparations were at length resumed to-day.

The Belgian Ambassador had an hour's interview with Lord Curzon in the evening, when he explained the Belgian view of the Ruhr situation, which, it is understood, did not disclose any new points.

Lord Curzon, in reply, again explained the British standpoint, and afterwards the French Ambassador saw Lord Curzon.

DECLARATION BY BELGIAN
PREMIER.

Brussels, July 3rd.

M. Theunis, Premier, in a declaration in Parliament on the reconstituted Government's policy, said that it was determined to maintain precious friendships and to employ all requisite means to secure payment of reparations under the Versailles Treaty. The Government would uphold its reparations policy until it obtained satisfaction, and would persevere in its efforts to restore the Allied understanding.

FRENCH OCCUPY WIDENBADEN
REICHSBANK.

Berlin, July 3rd.

According to the *Vossische Zeitung*, French troops on Saturday occupied the Reichsbank at Widenbaden and confiscated a considerable amount of cash.

LATEST CABLES.

LIQUOR ON SHIPS.
PASSENGERS MAY CARRY THEIR
OWN SUPPLIES.

London, July 3rd.

Advices from Southampton state that the British steamship companies have decided that, henceforth, they will carry only sufficient liquor for the outward voyage to the United States. The companies stress the fact that passengers will be able to obtain in America and to take aboard at New York, considerable quantities of liquor for their use on the voyage to England.

BOXING.

JIMMY WILDE RETIRES.

New York, July 4th.

Jimmy Wilde has announced his retirement from the ring.

[Wilde until recently held the World's professional flyweight championship. On June 18th of this year at New York the championship was wrested from him by Pancho Villa, the Filipino, who knocked him out in the seventh round.]

DUISBURG HEAVILY FINED
BY THE BELGIANS.

Brussels, July 4th.

The Belgians have fined the town of Duisburg twenty million marks.

EARLIER CABLES.

EMPIRE WIRELESS.
AGREEMENT WITH MARCONI
COMPANY.

London, July 3rd.

In the House of Commons, at question time, Sir Worthington-Evans stated that it was not proposed to give the Marconi Company a monopoly of inter-imperial wireless communication by means of a licence for working the Empire wireless chain. The Government had no intention to exclude private enterprise in wireless telegraphy anywhere in the Empire, and he hoped to lay on the table the agreement with the Marconi Company as soon as it was complete, but he could not undertake that there would be an opportunity for its discussion before it became operative. The Company at present did not hold a licence covering wireless communication in any of the countries outside Europe, except the United States and the licences now being negotiated with the Government would cover the erection of stations in Great Britain only, and they would not be exclusive.

WIMBLEDON RESULTS.

MISS MCKANE DEFEATS MISS
RYAN.

London, July 3rd.

At Wimbledon, there were ten thousand spectators to-day. The weather was glorious.

The possibility of an All-American final was strengthened by Hunter beating de Gomer 3-6, 4-6, 6-1, 6-2. The Spaniard was obviously master in the first two sets when he dominated the play. Then he was completely collapsed. Hunter went up to the net and volleyed finely. He killed de Gomer's short lobbs very severely.

Love beat Evans 6-2, 8-6, 7-5.

Miss McKane, after a bad start, did some superb playing and her length was most accurate. Her victory makes her much anticipated meeting with Billie Lenglen in the final almost certain to materialise. Although she has much improved, there is not the slightest hope of her defeating the champion. The three remaining semi-finals will be played to-morrow.

In the second round of the mixed doubles, Richards and Mrs. Mallory beat Fisher and Mrs. Beamish 8-6, 3-6, 6-1. Hillyard and Mrs. Satterthwaite beat Johnston and Miss Sears 7-5, 6-4. In the third round, Winder and Mlle. Lenglen beat Gilbert and Miss Goss 6-2, 6-3.

In the men's doubles, Lyle and Godfree beat Norton and Roper Barrett 4-6, 6-4, 6-2, 4-6, 6-4.

In the ladies doubles, Miss Ryan and Mlle. Lenglen beat Misses Platt and Radcliffe 4-0, 6-1.

COUNTY CRICKET.

SOME HIGH SCORING.

London, July 3rd.

Leicestershire at Manchester beat Middlesex by six wickets. For Middlesex, Hearn in the first innings compiled 134, and Hendren in the second innings scored 103.

Gloucestershire at Worcester beat Gloucestershire by ten wickets. For Gloucestershire, Mills in the first innings knocked up 66. "Yorkshire at Leeds defeated Sussex by an innings and 33 runs. For Yorkshire, Holmes compiled 95.

At Leicester, Hampshire was beaten by Leicestershire on the first innings. For Leicestershire, in the first innings, King compiled 205, and Astill 106. For Hampshire, Lawrie in the second innings scored 107.

Derby at Chesterfield beat Nottingham by an innings and 211. For Derby, Skorer knocked up 94 and Carter 100, not out. Bostwick took 3 for 45 and 4 for 29. Hestley in the second innings took 6 for 22.

The M.C.C. defeated Cambridge University at Lord's by one wicket. For the M.C.C., Hillwood in the first innings scored 116, and for Cambridge, Lowry, in the second innings compiled 161.

Warwick at Birmingham beat Kent by 29 runs. For Kent, Seymour in the first innings compiled 123. For Warwick, Howell took 7 for 129 and 4 for 65, and Oulthorpe in the second innings compiled 84.

Surrey at the Oval beat Essex by six wickets. For Surrey, Dent in the second innings scored 144. For Essex, Perrin in the first innings knocked up 88, not out.

SAAR PROBLEM.

INTERVENTION BY LEAGUE OF
NATIONS.

Geneva, July 3rd.

After discussion between Lord Robert Cecil and M. Hanotaux of France, who urged private consideration of the subject, the League of Nations Council has agreed that the question of the Saar be dealt with publicly.

Lord Robert Cecil explained that the British Government held the governing Commission in the Saar not responsible to the French Government but to the League, that the Council were entitled to review the Commission's acts, and that the new and much milder decree, which was substituted for the provisional decree mentioned on May 11th, should be carefully examined. He suggested that the members of the Saar Commission be summoned to Geneva to enable the Council to ascertain if the Treaty has been really carried out.

M. Hanotaux declared that the Commission was entitled to legislate under certain circumstances and promised to do all he could to meet Lord Robert Cecil's proposal.

The Council unanimously passed a resolution inviting the Commission to appear and bring all the necessary documents, with a view to ending all misunderstanding, during the present session.

DOCKERS' STRIKE.

HULL TROUBLE SPREADS TO
OTHER PORTS.

London, July 3rd.

An unauthorised strike of dockers at Hull yesterday against a reduction of wages of one shilling a day under the National Agreement spread rapidly to Grimsby, Cardiff and Bristol, and then to London at Tilbury Docks, where thousands of dockers are idle and work brought to a standstill.

A number of ships laden with fruit and other perishables from the Continent and elsewhere and frozen meat from New Zealand are awaiting unloading.

SIR AUCKLAND GEDDES

STILL A VICTIM OF EYE
TROUBLE.

London, July 3rd.

Sir Auckland Geddes, who has arrived in England on three months' leave, was wearing blue glasses and was guided by a nurse owing to eye-trouble.

MEMORIAL TO DR. PAGE.

UNVEILING IN WESTMINSTER
ABBEY.

London, July 3rd.

A memorial tablet to Dr. Page, late American Ambassador to London, was unveiled in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering in Westminster Abbey by Viscount Grey, who eloquently eulogised Dr. Page's single-minded desire to make human freedom prevail amongst the nations of the world.

U.S. COTTON CROP.

NEW YORK, July 3rd.

The Bureau report on the cotton crop of 1923-1924 estimates that the cotton crop will yield 11,412,000 bales compared with 11,065,000 last year.

COMPANY MEETING.

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE CO.
LIMITED.

The 20th ordinary annual general meeting of shareholders in the North China Insurance Co., Ltd., was held at Shanghai, last week. Mr. H. Martin Little presided, supported by Messrs. Wm. P. Lambie, P. W. Massey, F. A. Kearton, F. R. Scott (Directors), and H. G. Simms, general manager, and other shareholders.

The Chairman said: "The results for the year 1923 are highly satisfactory notwithstanding the difficult conditions which existed as a result of trade depression and high running costs. After paying an interim dividend of 15 per cent. and a bonus to contributors of 20 per cent., the balance at credit of Working account, 1923, on 31st December, 1923, is £480,500.25, and your Directors recommend that this balance be dealt with as follows:

A final dividend of 15 per cent. and the remainder to be transferred to Underwriting Reserve Account, closing the Account for 1923.

As regards Working Account, 1922, continued depression in trade and keen competition for what business there was still continued to be factors influencing our results, but it is satisfactory to note that there is some evidence this year of a return to a more normal experience. The balance at credit on 31st December, 1922, was £1,029,335.31, and it is proposed to pay out of this an interim dividend of 15 per cent. and a bonus to contributors of 20 per cent., and carry the remainder forward.

Our Reinsurance Fund stands at the same figure as last year, while there is a substantial increase in our Underwriting Reserve Account.

Exchange and Fluctuation Account shows a reduction compared with last year which is due to our book rate of exchange being taken at 3/6 against a book rate of exchange of 4/.

The general improvement in the market value of high class securities referred to at our last Annual General Meeting has been maintained, and the market value is substantially in excess of the value at which our securities appear in the Company's books.

CALCUTTA SWEET WINNER.

According to the *Indian Daily News* of Calcutta, the first prize in the Calcutta sweep was won by a gentleman in Zanzibar, who sold half the ticket. He agreed to take Rs. 50,000 from a syndicate of ten, who were rapidly set up to buy it. The syndicate net about 6 lakhs between them, the total being nearly eleven lakhs for the first prize. Each member, it is reported, paid about Rs. 6,000 down and picked up about Rs. 55,000 for his venture. Not a bad speculation.

FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MEASURES TO CONQUER ANARCHY
IN CHINA.

London, July 3rd.

The Daily Telegraph in a leading article following up its Diplomatic Correspondent's statements cabled yesterday, dwells on the predominant importance of China for the development of new markets for British trade, once order is restored. Even now the country possesses foundations of a flourishing commerce, and Hongkong is at present probably the most prosperous among Crown colonies. The paper is convinced that the Chinese will welcome measures which will conquer the existing anarchy.

SIR JOHN JORDAN'S VIEWS.

Commenting on an article in the *Times*, a summary of which was cabled on the 2nd inst., Sir John Jordan, in a letter to the paper attributes the growing distrust for foreigners in China partly to the weakening of the solidarity of the Powers due to the European war. He doubts if the Tuchans will show much respect for the suggested native railway police unless there is a stiffening of foreigners in the ranks, and both ends of the line are under foreign control.

WASHINGTON NAVAL TREATY.

JAPAN'S DESIRE FOR EARLY
ENFORCEMENT.

Tokyo, July 3rd.

The vernacular papers this morning positively assert that Japan is prepared to suggest to Britain and America a Three Power Conference with the object of completing the Washington Naval Agreement without waiting for ratification by France and Italy, though the latter's ratification only awaits the Royal signature.

While confirmation of the foregoing is at present unobtainable, it is regarded as highly probable, as it is a well-known fact that Japan desires the Treaty provisions to be enforced, in order that the scrapping programme may be completed, her naval economies realised, capital ships' ratios established, and guarantees thereby offered and secured.

It is further well-known that the Premier, Baron Kato, who is one of the protagonists of the Washington Agreement, wishes to see his efforts in making agreements, which are now in the forefront of his national policy, successfully crowned.

DOUBTS IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, July 3rd.

The reports to the effect that Japan is preparing to propose an agreement enforcing the Washington Naval Treaty, without further delay, do not find any echo in official circles, where it is pointed out that this expensive naval building programmes are progressing in the United States and Japan. The Treaty has been negotiated and ships are still on the slipways in both countries, with the work suspended but the contracts not cancelled. The same circles assert that the delay in French ratification involves a continuous burden of expense for both Governments, but there is no sign of any definite move towards a separate Three Power Agreement.

JAPAN TO SOUND BRITISH AND
AMERICAN OPINION.

TOKYO, July 4th.

It is authoritatively stated that the Naval Department has instructed its attaches to informally sound opinion in Great Britain and America, regarding the proposed conference.

The continued cost of maintaining vessels which would have been scrapped under the Washington Agreement, is hampering the preparation of 1924 estimates. Therefore, according to naval opinion, some action is desirable to bring about the enforcement of the Treaty.

(BY COURTESY OF "THE DAILY BULLETIN.")

THE ANTI-JAPANESE BOYCOTT.

TOKYO, July 3rd.

Representative business men and Foreign Office delegates conferred this afternoon on Japan's policy regarding the anti-Japanese boycott in China, when the former presented a series of proposals covering claims and demands on the Chinese Government for compensation for the losses sustained by Japanese, and measures to prevent a recurrence of the trouble.

The nature of the Foreign Office reply was not revealed, but it is understood that the question is to be referred to the Cabinet.

A SHANGHAI ECHO OF
THE WAR.INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPN.
SUED.

BRADLEY & CO. INTERVENING.

After numerous delays the first hearing of the case of the *Chemische Fabrik Greisheim-Elektron* against the International Banking Corporation with Bradley & Co., Ltd., intervening, was begun at Shanghai last week, before Judge Lobingier in the U.S. Court for China. Messrs. Fessenden and Holcomb are representing plaintiff, Schoop and Chalaire defendant, and Mr. G. H. Wright the intervener.

Plaintiffs sue for Tls. 20,048.17, plus interest from April 30th, 1919, and costs. They allege that Bradley & Co., were their agents in October, 1914, and for some time subsequently, and that K. Michalis represented the head office. It was agreed at the time of the war to open a joint account, subject to withdrawals only when cheques were signed by both parties, and that a sum of Tls. 21,622.17 had been deposited, subject to said signatures. This sum, it is alleged, belonged to plaintiff in entirety, to which Bradley & Co. had no right. Defendant, it is further alleged, with full knowledge of the existing agreement, paid out the full amount plus interest to date of payment. It is also stated that Siemens & Co., as agents, demanded that amount plus interest, and upon refusal are asking for it plus interest and costs.

Defendants' answer admits opening of an account and payment of certain moneys, but denies the larger portions of the allegation.

Intervener admits the request of K. Michalis for payment of the indebtedness and that payment was refused, as war existed and the intervener was prohibited from payment. The opening of a joint account is admitted also, subject to the joint signature and that intervener paid to the International Banking Corporation on deposit Tls. 21,622.17. It is contended, however, that intervener was at all times sole owner of the money. Further, intervener on April 30th, 1919, sought Siemens & Co., agents of plaintiffs, but did not find them nor anyone to represent them, and notified the International Banking Corporation to that effect, also that they were sole owners of the moneys and demanded, plus interest. Intervener with concurrence of H.B.M. Public Custodian of Enemy Property £3,077 15s. 6d.

Mr. T. G. Drayford, director of the Shanghai office of Bradley & Co., Ltd., gave evidence as to the usual methods of conducting business relations with plaintiff company and the progress of their relations during the war, which he elaborated under further questions of Mr. Wright and Mr. Chalaire. There were 98 exhibits introduced while he was in the witness-box. While cross-questioning witness, Mr. Fessenden introduced an agreement, under which the partnership, preceding the present company, had acted with plaintiff and witness said that business had been conducted by the new firm along the same lines as the old, but that to his knowledge another agreement had never been contracted. Mr. Chalaire objected to the introduction of this as there have been two separate companies, but Judge Lobingier said that he would receive it for what it was worth. Attorney for intervener also registered his exceptions.

Mr. Fessenden: You testify that Siemens & Co. could not be found?—We found no building and no business.

Mr. Fessenden: You drew money shortly after the Germans were deported in March, 1919?—Yes.

Mr. Fessenden: Was there any connection between the departure of the Germans and the withdrawal of the money?—Yes.

Mr. Fessenden: Why did you not see Siemens & Co., before that departure?—The authorities would not allow it.

Mr. Fessenden: You knew that the withdrawal was a violation of the agreement?—Yes.

Mr. Fessenden: When you drew the money you had to agree to a bond to indemnify the bank against a loss?—Yes.

Mr. Fessenden: You did not notify Siemens & Co., or the plaintiffs prior to this suit?—No.

Further questioned, witness admitted that the money was withdrawn at this time to make a nice profit because the exchange was very high at that time, and to discharge the debt.

After a few questions by Mr. Wright, the intervener's case was closed, but the Court took official notice of three articles of the King's Regulations.

As plaintiff had no further evidence to offer, Mr. Chalaire for the Bank, rested his case also, and dates were set for filing of briefs.

PHILIPPINE BANK'S LOW
CASH RESERVE.

The Manila Times of June 27th reports:

The actual cash in hand of the Philippine National Bank is below minimum amount fixed by law at present, it was learned on good authority to-day. In its last weekly financial report the bank's reserve was about P.10,500,000 which is about one-half of the sum required by Section 44 of Act 2038, it was declared. Because of this critical condition, the bank, directorate at its meeting on June 16th, adopted a resolution bearing on the limitation of loan and discount operations of the institution. The "retrenchment policy" if it can so be called, was finally adopted by the board after repeated futile attempts to have the secretary of the finance suspend the requirement of the law with regard to the bank's reserve.

OPIUM SMUGGLING IN
CENTRAL CHINA."REACHED COLOSSAL
DIMENSIONS."

The following extract from the latest trade effort of the Chinese Maritime Customs for Hankow has been communicated to Reuter's Agency by the International Anti-Opium Association:—

Organised opium-smuggling shows no signs of decreasing and has now reached such colossal dimensions that it is idle to expect Customs preventive measures to effect tangible results in so far as stopping the traffic is concerned. Notwithstanding the acknowledged sincerity of the Chinese Government and of many responsible and influential Chinese officials supported to a large extent by the best type of Chinese public opinion, it is an indisputable fact that the opium habit is becoming more widespread, and it is believed that the opium trade in some quarters flourishes and develops without official opposition. Reports from the various poppy-growing provinces indicate that what Peking forbids thus continues to increase and that opium is bought and sold in various districts without let or hindrance. The Hankow Customs have made notable seizures throughout the year and have possibly succeeded in occasionally embarrassing individual ventures, but what is thus detected represents an infinitesimal proportion of what evades detection and passes through, or is consumed in, the district. During the year some 119,000 opium were seized—mostly on specific information—and publicly burnt in the presence of Chinese officials.

In addition to the opium menace, however, reference should be made to the enormous increase in the use of narcotics in various forms, all of which are imported from abroad. Of the two evils, opium is unquestionably the lesser, and unless an international compact is arranged limiting the production and regulating the output of morphine and other habit-forming drugs, the Chinese people in the end will suffer more from the evil effects of the latter than from opium-smoking. It is manifestly misleading to assert—as has been done—that morphine "cannot be imported (i.e., into China) until a special landing permit has been issued by the Chinese Maritime Customs," and thus leave the public to infer that the remedy against the drug habit lies solely with the Chinese authorities themselves; it is well known, of course, that a very large proportion of the morphine, etc., which comes in is smuggled. In view of the fact that drugs of this nature can be transported by post in unlimited quantities and can be secreted on the persons of professional smugglers, etc., it follows that the Chinese authorities themselves, it is easily escape detection and seizure. It is obvious, therefore, that unless the foreign producing countries take drastic steps to limit manufacture and thus curtail the output, the authorities in China cannot effectively deal with the question.

THE CINEMA IN CHINA.

"POWERFUL AID TO PROGRESS."

To make the motion picture film serve as the universal language to secure the development of improved agricultural life in China, was the salient point in the address delivered by Mr. Julian Arnold, American Commercial Attache, before the monthly dinner of the Wen Yu Hui Society, in Peking, recently. Mr. Arnold, in a convincing manner, covered the subject of the "Agricultural and Economic Life of the New China" and brought out many new lines of thought with which to handle this massive problem.

The speaker pointed out that with the advent of the common use of the moving picture, the illiteracy of the farming population of China can no longer be considered an insurmountable handicap. Through the film it is now possible to use the best of the east and the west to enlighten these Chinese farmers who make up eighty per cent. of the total population of the country. Such subjects as agriculture, marketing, transportation, irrigation, and the like, can be brought before the eyes of the people and the modern methods of obtaining the best result, vividly impressed on their minds.

HELPING THE SILK INDUSTRY.

This adaptation of the moving picture film has been successfully demonstrated here in China by the American Silk Association. This Association showed their pictures of improved methods of sericulture before the silk producing communities in central and south China. With this portrayal in a language which even the simplest mind could take in, of better methods of reeling and improved seed selection, it has been possible to get the Chinese silk producers to adopt new methods which will doubtless mean some tens of billions of dollars in increased production.

Mr. Arnold said that he had the greatest hopes for similar success should this plan be tried out in other lines of Chinese production. These films would have to be carefully and intelligently handled to capture about the best results. The pictures to the pictures would have to be written in simple Chinese and carefully worked out. Further, they should be displayed under the auspices of persons capable of supplementing the illustrated material with intelligent explanations. The missionary and educational importance of various parts of China had good facilities for this work as had many of the Chinese agricultural schools. In addition to these, it would be necessary to carry the films into the smaller communities to bring them in directly before the farmers. Mr. Arnold's talk encouraged an interesting discussion in which several of the men in China most interested in working out these problems took part. Among these were Dr. W. W. Yen, Dr. C. T. Wang and Dr. Wellington Koo.

NAPIER JOHNSTONES

'N. J. CLUB' SCOTCH

The "Peg" of Ages
1745 till to-day



OBTAINABLE FROM
LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.
AND ALL WINE MERCHANTS

This pure old Whisky has had, since 1745, a great reputation amongst connoisseurs for its mellow flavour, and still maintains a world-wide identical quality.

Always have
another
bottle handy

It's a wise housewife who, keeps an extra bottle of Bovril in reserve—in case of emergencies.

The Grocer isn't always handy, or isn't open if he is handy—and if there's need for Bovril, not infrequently it's a sudden need.

Bovril has, in addition, a score of uses in the kitchen for putting flavour and goodness into the dishes the housewife prepares.

There's no need to run out for Bovril if you never allow yourself to run out of it.

BOVRIL

Prevents that Sinking Feeling

COLGATE'S

Cleans teeth the right way



Agents:—HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.

DOMESTIC SERVICE.

It is probable that many harassed housewives are following with great interest, if with dwindling hope, the evidence given before the Committee of Women appointed by the Minister of Labour to inquire into domestic service and the effect upon it of unemployment insurance. We have been warned to abandon any hope that the Committee will discover large reinforcements of domestic workers. Mr. Sidney Webb has lately told the House of Commons out of 130,000 women who are this week drawing the dole there were none who were domestic servants or "fit to become so straight away." That is indeed a sweeping assertion, to which many housewives could reply by quoting examples of girls who have preferred idleness to household employment. Mr. Webb also delivered himself of the dictum that "women can be trained very quickly for domestic service." This also will surprise some old-fashioned people who have never been able to believe that domestic service is more or less an unskilled calling, a craft which anyone can pick up by its most casual performance. His bitterest opponents need with Mr. Sidney Webb no more dolorous punishment than to be condemned for a time to having his domestic wants supplied by servants who have been "trained very quickly." Much of the trouble which housewives are now undergoing is due to this fact, that the servants who enter their houses have either not been trained at all or have been quite insufficiently trained, and in either case are reluctant to learn. Solomon's praise of the virtuous woman may be applied to the good servant of to-day, for her "price is far above rubies," but there are too many servants who think they know how to do their work when they have not mastered its rudiments, and who object to be taught, even though the work itself loses half its tediousness if it is done properly.

Perhaps in no branch of service does good method count so much, and good methods do not come by the light of nature. Probably few housewives have escaped during recent years the infliction of at least one visitation from the so-called "good plain cook," who spoils everything who touches because she has never learned her job. Instead of saying that servants can be "trained very quickly," members of Parliament would be much more helpful if they preached the necessity of training and the dignity of domestic service as the highly-skilled craft that it is. Doubtless, there are still bad mistresses to be found; but we should judge that the majority have been very sharply schooled of late, and are certainly more ready than ever before to show full consideration to those who enter their houses and concede all the liberty which is compatible with the smooth working of the establishment. Several witnesses have testified that the skilled artisan class regard domestic service as "a low-grade employment." Unhappily, that is only too true. The prejudice is strong. The uniform galls them; there is too much restriction, they say, on the girl's liberty; and so they prefer that their daughters should go into shops or restaurants, where they are subject to a discipline not less rigid, where they also, as a rule, wear a uniform, but where they have some portion of every evening free. The mothers of girls, it seems, are often the most strongly opposed to their daughters entering domestic service, and the consideration that the girls will qualify themselves to be better housekeepers when they marry has apparently no weight at all. It will probably take a long time to break down this prejudice, which was intensified during the war, when girls found many forms of employment offering them high wages.

Meanwhile, things are extraordinarily difficult for mistresses; nor does much of the evidence given before the Committee make their path easier. One witness said that the typical London basement house was responsible for much of the servant difficulty. So many stairs to go up and down; so many passages to clean; so far to carry the coal and the trays—the girls, it is said, will not look at the houses with which the heedless architects of an earlier epoch covered whole acres of London. It is a familiar argument, and it is grounded in good reason. Many types of London houses are atrocious from this point of view; the largest mansions being frequently the worst of all. But then other witnesses come forward to say that girls do not like flats or non-basement houses because the mistress is always "at them," and because they cannot indulge in song and laughter with the freest of the world, and are perpetually being requested to be more quiet. Moreover, a basement means an area door, and area doors are convenient for the bidding of farewell and for cheery gossip with the all and sundry who descend the area steps. If there could be basements without the added work of basements or flats with the full amenities of houses, well and good; we must live in trust that Olympia may one day display a perfect combination of house and flat as well as the ideal carpet sweeper. Even then we should have to struggle against the dislike, reported to the Committee and sufficiently familiar, for labour-saving machinery. But the main thing is to improve the status of domestic service. Wages have doubled, and thousands of mistresses would cheerfully pay anything in reason for tolerably efficient service, and make the outgoings still more conformable with the income. It is training and the willingness to be trained that are chiefly needed, with full recognition both by mistresses and servants that service is a highly skilled occupation, and just as honourable to those who adopt it as any other, while being much more lucrative and healthy and useful than most of those which now are open to girls leaving school. —Daily Telegraph.

INFLUENCE OF A WIFE.

VISCOUNT ASTOR'S EXPERIENCE.

Viscount Astor, opening a new Church Army Social Centre at East Ham, on May 17th, referring to a complimentary allusion to his wife's public work, said he had been asked if she had not made him change his point of view on things. This had happened, and he had always found that when he did change his point of view by reason of his wife's suggestions his policy on that particular subject had always been a better one.

Abbas Hilmi, wife of the ex-Khedive of Egypt, has been awarded £115,000 in her suit in the Egyptian Court for maintenance.

WOMEN BARRISTERS.

BAR EXAMINATION RESULTS.

The names of twenty-one women appear in the list of those who successfully passed through the Trinity Bar examination conducted by the Council of Legal Education, and of these students eleven are attached to Middle Temple, three to Inner Temple, three to Lincoln's Inn, and four to Gray's Inn. Three were successful in the examination in Roman Law, three in Criminal Law and Procedure, four in Constitutional Law and Legal History, six in Real Property and Conveyancing, and five in the final examination. The latter were Berce Adremer, Bicknell, Cornelia Sorabji, Rita Reuben, Evelyn Sanderson, and Maria Alice Westall, all of Middle Temple except Miss Sorabji, who is a student of Lincoln's Inn. Miss Sorabji is a bachelor of civil law, Oxford, has long been engaged in educational and philanthropic work among the women of India, and is legal adviser and consulting counsel to several Indian organizations. In order to qualify for membership of the English Bar she came over here some time ago to fulfil the requirement of "dining in hall," and passing the necessary examinations.

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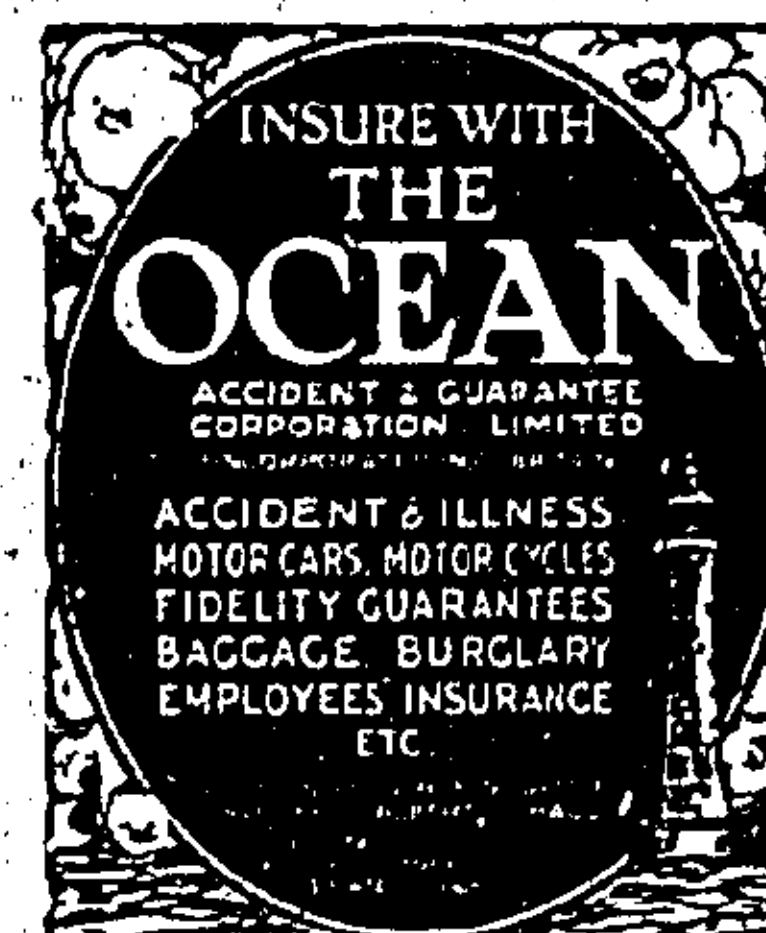


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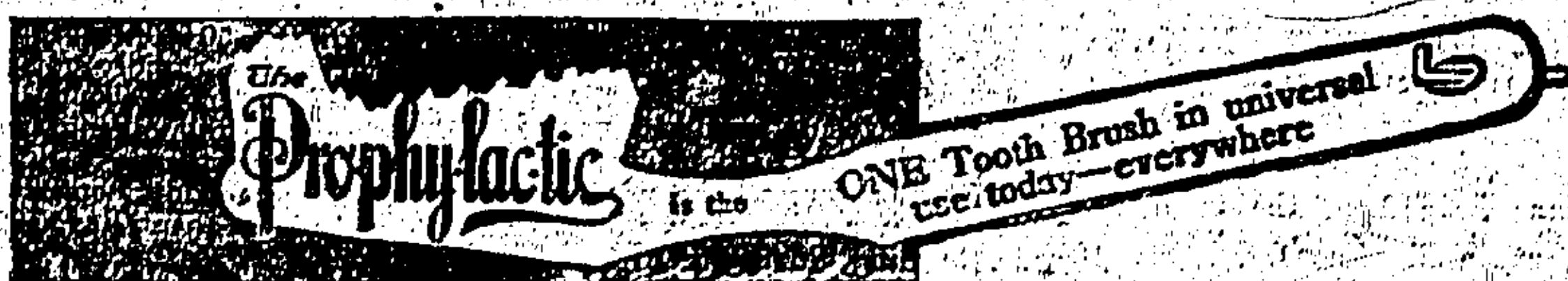
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KENYA INDIANS' CASE.

IMMIGRATION AND THE FRANCHISE.

Since arriving in England the Kenya Indian delegation, in conference with the delegation sent by the Indian Legislature with the approval of the Indian Government, has, at the instance of the Duke of Devonshire, had the formulation of its case in hand. This has now been completed, after consultation with various friends in this country, and it provides a basis for discussion at the forthcoming conference of the parties at the Colonial Office.

What is known as the Wood-Winterton agreement, made between the Colonial and India Offices, is not incorporated in the Indian proposals, as it has been rejected by the white settlers. The outstanding new feature of the Indian proposals is that neither the European nor the Indian settlers should have legislative jurisdiction over the great native population, in comparison with which they are both numerically insignificant. This is tantamount to a plea for restoration of Crown Colony government in native affairs. It is the answer to the argument used against Indian claims that native interests must be paramount.

There is no attempt to deny that the Indian, like the European settler, has gone to Kenya to better his prospects. The Indian, it is claimed, is very rapidly teaching the native to perform the work of different kinds requisite for civilized life, and when the native has learned the lesson he is able to do the work at much cheaper rate than the Indian. The latter has to undertake other work or else retire.

The safest and best policy in present circumstances is held to be that neither the Indian nor the European settler should have the control of native affairs, and that the legislative power should be kept in the hands of the Imperial Government till a time in the future when the African natives are sufficiently advanced in intelligence and education to manage his own affairs and rule over his own country.

NO RACE DISCRIMINATION.

It is recognized that there may be great difficulties in withdrawing from the European settler the power conferred in recent years, although it has been abused, in the opinion of the delegation, by passing restrictive and anti-Indian legislation and by threatening open violence. If this obstacle should be insuperable, effect should be given to the principle laid down by Cecil Rhodes—"the franchise for every civilized man, irrespective of race. There should be a uniform qualification and a common electoral roll. The system of voting by communities is held to be contrary to the true genius of the British Commonwealth. It is prayed that the same rights of franchise may be granted to Indians as are enjoyed by Europeans.

The allegation that the people of India are seeking opportunity to found Indian colonies or dominions in East Africa is emphatically denied. All leading Indian statesmen have declared strongly against any such proposal. A resolution in its favour carried by the East African Indian Congress on one occasion was rescinded immediately when the opposition of Indian statesmen became known.

In regard to the right of immigration a firm line is taken. The threat of complete prohibition is made on grounds which, it is argued, will not bear serious investigation. Objection is taken to the drafting of an Ordinance containing "the Australian test" of passing an examination in any European language the immigration officer may select. It is prayed that not only should no new restrictions be imposed on Indian immigration, but that such immigration should be encouraged for the due and rapid development of the country.

THE HIGHLANDS.

The history of the reservation of the Highlands for white settlers is succinctly traced. The statute passed in 1915 giving the Governor the right of veto on all sales of land in the Protectorate between persons of different races drew a protest from the Government of India at the time on the ground that it was an unmistakable invasion of the legal rights of Indians. But the exigencies of the war made any fair hearing of the Indian protest well nigh impossible.

It is argued that the Highlands are not suited to the continuous residence of white people. The ex-soldier settlement scheme so profusely advertised and so completely failed to have resulted in comparative failure. The candid suggestion is made that a very great deal of the nervous irritation and excitement displayed by Europeans and Indians alike in the present political conflict is "due to climate. However this may be, the abrogation of the Governor's power of veto of land transfers from members of one race to those of another is requested.

Another complaint is that, under cover of a Public Health Act, racial segregation, in spite of the opposition of the Principal Medical Officer of Health, would have been enforced by law if the Colonial Office had not intervened. The Indian community has never objected to necessary sanitary measures. But the Indians maintain that the natural inclination to live apart should be allowed to take its own course, and that the stigma of racial segregation ought not to be imposed by law. They pray that the present policy of non-segregation of races may be continued.

SQUEEZING OUT.

A general criticism of the European non-official members of the Legislature is that they have used their power to make the Administration serve predominantly European interests. At every turn proposals are made that steps should be taken to supplant Indians in the public services by recruiting Europeans often with little or no regard to the added expense involved. The object of the final expulsion of Indians from East Africa is quite openly confessed, and the example of South Africa is being closely watched and followed. In the last twenty-seven months there has been a net exodus of Indians returning to Bombay of five thousand, held to be largely due to increasingly harassing treatment by Europeans, combined with the depression in trade which the perpetual conflict involves.

It is prayed that in the Government offices and on the railway and in technical Government posts the colour bar shall no longer stand in the way of merited promotion. The essence of the whole case presented is that his Majesty's Government is asked to carry out the resolution of the 1921 Imperial Conference by assigning to British Indians in Kenya a status not inferior to that of any other British subject.

(Continued on next column.)

THE SOMME BATTLEFIELD MEMORIAL.

At last we are to have a great Allied War Memorial on the Somme Battlefields, where the French and British Armies fought side by side for five years.

It is proposed to build an Anglo-French Sanctuary outside Amiens, in honour of the dead of both nations. The scheme is under the patronage of H.M. the King and the President of the French Republic.

A French Committee has been at work in France raising the necessary funds, and now a British Committee has been formed to raise our share of the money. It is hoped that the result will be not only the erection of a dignified Memorial to those who died in France, but the promotion of goodwill and harmony between France and England, by uniting them in a scheme which must appeal to every family in both nations.

On the English Committee are the Earl of Derby, Field-Marshal Earl Haig, Earl Balfour, Viscount Milner, Viscount Burnham, Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, M.P., and Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery, and the scheme has the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury and Cardinal Bourne.

The Sanctuary has been designed by a well-known French Architect in the form of a "Pantheon" with side-chapels which can be dedicated to special divisions. It was originally intended to have all the names of those who lost their lives in the many terrible battles on the Somme. It was found to be impracticable, so, instead, the names of all the dead—every individual name—will be inscribed in Golden Books which will be kept for ever in the side-chapels. Subscribers of 25 and large sums can have any one name they choose engraved in bronze on the walls themselves; in this way it is hoped to cover the additional expense entailed and to ensure that side by side with the French names thus selected there will be lists of British names representing every of the British Empire and every regiment and rank in the British Army.

It is hoped that the British nation will emulate the eagerness shown by the French to erect in marble and bronze, so that it will endure for ever, a testimony of mutual goodwill and amity on ground that is hallowed by the sacrifice and suffering and sorrow both nations share. The British Headquarters of the Somme Battlefield Memorial Fund is at Surrey House, Marble Arch, where all subscriptions should be sent addressed either to Lord Burnham, the Chairman, or to Mrs. C. F. Level, the Organising Secretary for the British Empire.

other of his Majesty's subjects, and to repeal all racial legislation which has been enacted in the past to the detriment of Indian interests.

The Indian case throws some incidental light on the history of the East African campaign in the war of the refuting the charge that the Kenya Indians played the coward and the traitor and rendered no material assistance. Two companies of local Indian volunteers were formed and set to guard the railways. But on the arrival of trained Indian troops they were disbanded. There was what is described as an unworthy fear on the part of the Europeans, which led to a panic. No Indian was safe from suspicion; some were shot under martial law, and it is alleged, without a fair trial. Others, whose innocence has since been proved, were condemned to death. It was the intervention of Sir Robert Hamilton, ex-Chief Justice of Kenya, and Colonel Nottley (late Acting Governor), and other Europeans which eventually saved their lives.

It is observed that there was very little generous trust on the part of the European military commanders as a whole such as would have called out trust in return. In spite of this, the local Indians did everything they could to show their loyalty in defence of their adopted country, and when conscripted for military service continued to do their duty faithfully and well.

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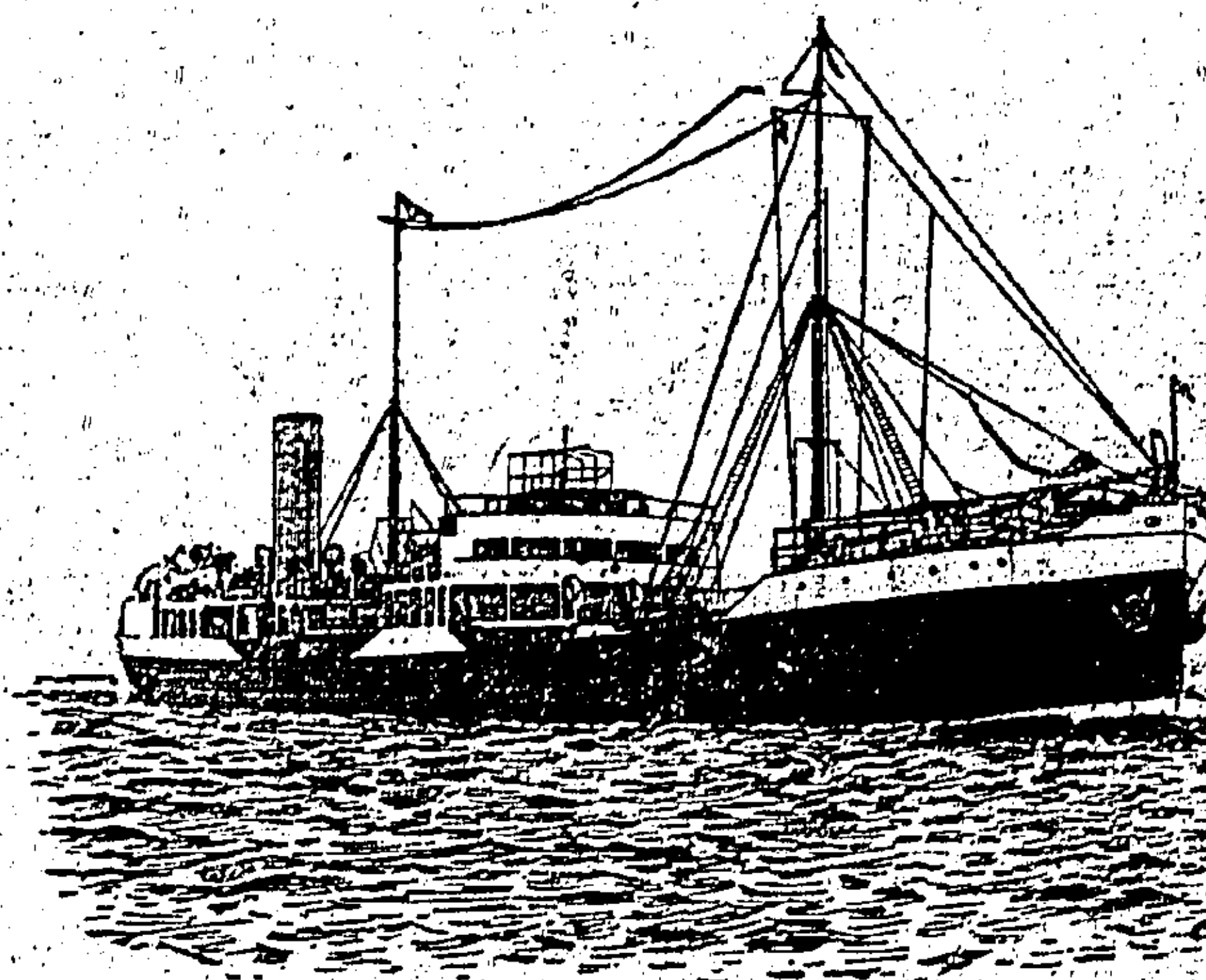
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OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "DIOMED" ... via Suez Canal ... 5th July.
 S.S. "TELEMACHUS" ... via Suez Canal ... 15th July.
 S.S. "LANGTON HALL" ... via Suez Canal ... 25th July.
 S.S. "CITY OF MADRAS" ... via Suez Canal ... 5th August.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE OR THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.
(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)
HONGKONG AND CANTON. HOLYOAK, MASSEY & CO., LTD., CANTON.**M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M.**
SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles.
GHILL	6th July
PORTHOS	23rd July
ANGKOR	6th Aug.
GRAMBORD	20th Aug.
PAUL LECAT	3rd Sept.
ANDRE LEBON	17th Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES.

(Including Table, Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance.)
 1st Class ... £ 55. 0s. 0d. B Class ... £ 30. 0s. 0d.
 2nd Class ... £ 28. 0s. 0d. STEAMERS ... £ 32. 0s. 0d.

Through Tickets to London and Leaving Towns of Europe.

Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

LIGNE COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).

S.S. "ET. DE MISSISSY" leaving for HAVRE, ANTWERP & DUNKIRK, about end July.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,

Telephone: Central 740.

3, QUEEN'S BUILDING, CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers (having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms, saloons and excellent cuisine)

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying Office 10 Days)

HAICHING ... Capt. J. S. Thomson ... Friday, 6th July, 1st 1 p.m.
 HAICHONG ... Capt. W. O. Passmore ... Tuesday, 10th July, at 1 p.m.
 HAIPHONG ... Capt. Ellis Walker ... Friday, 13th July, at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Bluff Pier)

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
(General Managers.)

JAPAN COAL

GENERAL IMPORTS & EXPORTS

AGENTS FOR—
 THE MITSUBISHI MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.
 THE OSAKA MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.

MITSUBISHI SHoji KAISHA

MITSUBISHI TRADING CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—TOKYO

No. 14, PEDDER ST., HONGKONG

P. & O. British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,
 MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING
 NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,
 BOYER, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tonnage	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"MALWA"	10,241	11th July, Noon	Bay, Mars, Gib, L'don & A'werp.
"NAGPORE"	5,283	15th July	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"KIDDERPORE"	5,234	19th July	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay.
"DEVANHA"	8,294	23rd July	Mars, Gib, London & Antwerp.
"ROTTAM"	6,596	27th Aug.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"KHIVA"	9,017	31st Aug.	Bay, Mars, Gib, L'don & A'werp.
"KARHMIR"	8,841	4th Sept.	Mars, Gib, London & Antwerp.
"SCILLIA"	6,813	8th Sept.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"MACDONALD"	10,512	12th Sept.	Bay, Mars, Gib, L'don & A'werp.
"DONGOLA"	9,058	16th Sept.	Mars, Gib, London & Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	10,902	20th Sept.	Bay, Mars, Gib, L'don & A'werp.
"KARWALA"	9,098	24th Sept.	Mars, Gib, London & Antwerp.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR. SAILINGS

"TANDA"	8,956	10th July	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"TORILLA"	8,205	24th July	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ARAFURA"	6,000	7th July, Noon	(Manila, Sandakan, Tharad, Tawau, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne)
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Frequent connections from Australia with the following—
 The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. (San Francisco, etc.)
 The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
 The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for South America & London via Panama Canal.

SAILING TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	10th July	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASTNER"	8,060	14th July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"SQUADAN"	6,696	22nd July	Shanghai only.
"MACDONALD"	10,512	26th July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

All rates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

* Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.
 First Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Calcutta.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
 Parcels Measuring not more than 24 ft. x 3 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For BOSTON

and
NEW YORK

S.S. "GOTHIC PRINCE" ... on or about 23rd July.

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNES (FAR EAST) LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 8164

Telegrams (Furnes) 1000

(Incorporated in Great Britain)

St. George's Building

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O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.
 "ALBA MARU" ... Saturday, 14th July

BIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES—via Saigon
 "SEATTLE MARU" ... Monday, 9th July

BOMBAY—fortnightly service via Singapore and Colombo.
 "BURMA MARU" ... Friday, 8th July
 "BORNEO MARU" ... Sunday, 8th July

SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE & DELI—Regular monthly Passenger Service.
 "C. LOUITTA"—Monthly Service via Singapore and Rangoon.

"MALAY MARU" ... Saturday, 7th July
 VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER—via Shanghai and Japan Ports. Taking cargo to OVERLAND PORTS U.S.A. & CANADA—Passenger Service.
 "AMAZON MARU" ... Thursday, 19th July
 "ARIZONA MARU" ... Saturday, 14th July

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco—Panama and Colon Ports.
 "HAMBURG MARU" ... Tuesday, 10th July

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Dairen, Kobe & Yokohama
 "LONDON MARU" ... Tuesday, 17th July

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These Steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers.
 "AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 8th July, Noon
 "KAIJO MARU" ... Sunday, 16th July, Noon

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.
 "BOREU MARU" ... Friday, 6th July
 TAKAO DIRECT
 "KISHU MARU" ... Monday, 16th July

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to

K. BEIMA, Manager.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Port	Steamer	Date of Departure
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"NEWCHOW"	On 5th July, 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUMCHOW"	On 6th July, 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 8th July, 4 p.m.
CHEFOO, TIENTSIN & NEWCHOW	"CHENG TU"	On 7th July, 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SHANTUNG"	On 7th July, 4 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"LIANGCHOW"	On 8th July, 4 p.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 10th July, 10 a.m.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"KIANGSU"	On 10th July, 2 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"TEAN"	On 10th July, 4 p.m.
MANILA	"SUIYANG"	On 12th July, 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 12th July, 4 p.m.

Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular Schedule service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Sundays (extending to Pukow), Tuesdays and Saturdays (extending to Tientsin), and Thursdays (via Amoy). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Yoochow.

BANGKOK LINE.—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single-berth cabins.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Telephone Central 23.

(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.) Agents

CARGO & PASSENGERS CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.) Agents.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Manila, Sulu, & Aus. Ports.
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This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares, Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

For freight and passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Telephone Central No. 36.

(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.) Agents

STRUTHERS & BARRY

OPERATING U.S. GOVERNMENT SHIPS.

EXPRESS FREIGHT SERVICE.

TO LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO

FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

U.S.S. "West Ivan" ... Due Hongkong 16th July.

Leave Hongkong 19th July.

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO WEEKLY SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS. THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO U.S. AND CANADIAN OVERLAND PORTS.

TO MANILA, ILOILO AND CEBU.

TO MANILA AND SINGAPORE.

U.S.S. "West Prospect" ... Due Hongkong 7th July.

Leave Hongkong 9th July.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVED.

FOR FULL INFORMATION APPLY TO

STRUTHERS AND BARRY.

L. EVERETT,

General Agent for

JAPAN, CHINA, PHILIPPINES,

INDO-CHINA, STRAITS & JAVA

1st Floor, Queen's Building,

Phone Central No. 3008.

K. A. HEYUM, Res. Agent.

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DODWELL & CO., LIMITED

REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON

For NEW YORK & BOSTON via SUEZ

S.S. "WHAY CASTLE" ... sailing on or about 10th July.
 S.S. "EGREMONT CASTLE" ... sailing on or about 7th August.
 S.S. "BOWES CASTLE" ... sailing on or about 7th Sept.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

PIUMI having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

VESSELS HAVE ACCOMMODATION FOR SALOON PASSENGERS.

REDUCED FARE FROM HONGKONG TO ITALIAN PORTS & B.C.

FOR VRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" ... sailing on or about 9th July.
 S.S. "TRIESTE" ... sailing on or about end of Aug.
 S.S. "ROSANDRA" ... sailing on or about end of Sept.

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE.

S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" ... sailing on or about 5th July.
 S.S. "TRIESTE" ... sailing on or about 2nd August.
 S.S. "ROSANDRA" ... sailing on or about 2nd Sept.

Passengers Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

From CALCUTTA and COLOMBO to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMZUMBI" ... sailing on or about 25th July.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

Agents.

